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TIT FOR TAT.

[From Tinsley's Magazine.]

"Good-mornin,' Miss Katie," said young Mickie Fee;
"Good-mornin', again; it's yourself shure I see.
Lookin' bloomin' as iver.' But Kate turned away
As she said, "Mister Mickie, I wish you good-day.
You're a heartless desaver—now don't spake a word!
Pretty tales about you and that Norah I've heard.
You know you danced with her the day of the fair,
And praised her gray eyes and her very red hair.
You called her an angel; quite in love with her fell!
And at night, when you parted, you kissed her as well!"
Then young Mickie gave a sly wink as he said,
"I desaved her, my darlin'—this way turn your head—
Yes, faith, I desaved her; my darlin', it's true:
For I shut both my eyes, Kate, and fancied 'twas you!"
Yes, that's what I did;
Katie, it's true,
I shut both my eyes,
And fancied 'twas you!"
"Well, I've no time to stay, so good-bye, Mickie Fee,
You may desave her, but you don't desave me:
'm not to be blarneyed. Mick, a word in your ear:
You had better be off, for my dad's comin' here."
"O, your dad's comin,' is he? That's not him I see
Yon, bobbin', behind that owld blackthorn-tree?
Or it's Paddy Mahon!" "O," said Kate with a sneer,
You've got your eyes open at last, Mickie dear,
And shure you are right; 'tis my own darlin' Pat,
To take my advice, Mick, and get out of that:
'Or he's comin' to coort me. Now, listen, my lad;
When that boy kisses me. O, won't you be glad
'Or when his lips meet mine, why, what will I do?
But shut both my eyes, Mick, and fancy it's you.
That's what I'll do;
Mickie, it's true;
Shut both my eyes,
And fancy it's you!"

A CHARGE AT ANTIETAM.

An Incident Related by ex-Senator Gordon of Georgia.

["Gath" in N. Y. Graphic]

Senator John B. Gordon, highly thought of in the Senate, does not resign without regret in both sections. The week before he forwarded his resignation, Mr. Gordon told me the following anecdote, which I at once wrote down. It explains the terrible scars on his face and wounds on his person.

On the battlefield of Antietam, September, 1862, John Gordon, of Georgia, at the Dunker Church, saw a sight memorable to him early that forenoon. A regiment of Union infantry marched in six columns, one after the other, at quick-step, directly upon his grim, experienced lines. The strangers were new troops unscathed by any battle, novices in the sufferings of war, perhaps never in their lives under fire, and their clothing and accoutrements were new, as if worn in militia parades only. White, shining gaiters were over their shoes, a Zouave jauntiness was in their suits as cut, their bayonets were bright as household silver, and they advanced without firing a gun with all the intrepidity of schoolboys bred in moral histories, conscious only of their good cause and the animation of the charge. Coming forward they kept step, their colors were new from ladies hands, the band played gloriously, every officer was in his place; it was like ideal war on European open plains, not the war of jagged country and rough volunteer multitudes discovering tactics for themselves.

"Save your fire, men, till they close on you," said Gordon: "fresh as they are, they could break through us on a charge as cool as that we should rue it."

The gallant line came on, as beautiful as women, intrepid as children, feeling the music and the holiday. Ah! it was to be for the most of them the holiday of eternity. As the first column was right up on the sullen Southern line the command of Gordon came to fire into them, taking aim. A terrible earthquake of rifles poured fourth, renewed and renewed, as if a devil had arisen and stamped and blew his breath. The field and wood was thick with those young boys piled up like cordwood spilled, and another of the doomed colums was coming undauntedly on, colors, music and listening belts and anklets as before, as if the perished column had a second life and was renewed in the trampled corn and high, clean oak groves. What unaffected unconscious bravery?" thought Gordon, as he gave the command to hold fire until it would be sadly. Again the demon burst through the limestone mould and stamped and paneed, and the bright pageant went out in smoke, hailstones and sighs.

"Did you ever see such coolness?" exclaimed Gordon, all black with powder and sweat, as the third and fourth columns of the same doomed regiment came on again, parading above their dead and every officer in his place waving his sword for the charge. Again the woods exploded, the air was rippped with lead, the pageant sank into the grave The remaining column and its gatherings wavered now. War had made its paralyzing impression upon these green natures like forest fire on blossoms. But there was one man left, an officer, who was seasoned through with courage. Gordon saw him speak strong words of courage to his shrinking command, higher in tone than the howl of the fallen; he waved his sword in their faces. pointed it to the enemy and cried, "Advance!" They would not step; the ground before them was too dreadful with dead. He took the color in his hands and waved it and ran forward with it. They hesitated. Then wringing his hands above his head and throwing down his hat, he adjured them by duty, manhood and country to come on. They dared not go. Massacre had proceed its impression.

"Then," says Gordon, who told it seventeen years after, when he was a senator, "that man whom I had watched all this while, with my men ready again and hot with battle, walked deliberately in front of his command, wholly unsupported, right on towards our line, more than half way between the two, and folding his arms looked into our muskets. He if to say: "I came here to die!" For myself, I remember no more, but my men have said to me many a time that the last words that I uttered, when I was struck in the face and fell with five wounds, were: 'Don't shoot that man!' I never heard of his fate and have never known what was the regiment."

I asked Senator Gordon if there was any difference between the courage of Northern and Southern soldiers. "Very little," he said; "I have seen the Northern men stand charge before which any troops in the world would have flinched."

PERILS OF A SPECIAL AGENT.

Minister Carl Adams and the Mail Robbers of Dakota.

[Interview with Mrs. Adams in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

"While Special Agent of the Postal Department, General Adams was called upon to detect and pursue a band of fellows who repeatedly robbed the treasure coach. This, it seems, is a vehicle, metal-lined, in which two pasaengers are taken to sit on the treasure boxes and assist to guard them. There was a young Scotchman named Campbell, at Deadwood, very solicitous to get one of the seats in the vehicle and go through to some friends on the route. There was very little time to be lost in town, and my husband had his posse, who were going to hunt down these robbers, but he heard that there was a man in jail who formerly belonged to the band who was willing to confess. He went all about town to find the Sheriff, who was in the place but couldn't be seen; the fact was, he was gambling somewhere privately. This young man (Campbell) kept sending friends to my husband to ask to be permitted to take his place if he did not go out that day. Finally, unable to get in the jail, and in some providential way feeling that he ought to see the criminal before going further, he told the young man to take the seat. Perfectly overjoyed, the young man went on till they came to the first station on the road.

"The station consists of nothing but a stable for a change of horses, and a little hut adjacent for the station-master to sleep in. As they rode up to the station, and felt relieved in the presence of it, supposing now there would be no danger whatever, the robber band, stationed right there, and supposing young Campbell to be my husband, put eight balls into his body in an instant.

"The other passengers, who were not killed but gagged, say they came up and kicked him, dying, in his face, and swore that was the doom they meant to give every agent of the Postoffice Department that came to capture them.

"Now," continued Mrs. Adams, "it seems that all this while a confederate of the robbers was in my husband's party. When he mustered his posse to begin the expedition one of the men recommended to my husband was this man. There was no reason to suspect any person like that. But it really was this individual who advised the robbers that on a certain stage General Adams would arrive at that station, and they were lying there to murder him—killing in his place the young Scotchman I have mentioned. They did not take any of the effects from Campbell's body, and a watch was found on him set with diamonds and inscribed 'To Duncan Campbell from Lorne.' He probably was a kinsman of the Argylls.

"General Adams, lying over for that purpose only, got in the jail at last, after the stage had gone, and he told this other robber, who was a fellow about twenty years old, more willing to go to the Penitentiary than to go back to the camp, that if he would tell him the exact truth he would endeavor to save him. 'General,' exclaimed the robber, 'one of our confederates is in your party now It is his business to stay back and find out the operations of the Government and the people who are hunting us,' and he named this particular man.

"It flashed across my husband's mind at once that, unless he caught that stage, young Campbell would be murdered in his place. The confessing robber said to him; "They will wait for you at one of the stations, and shoot you down to make an example of you."

"My husband instantly called for his men to mount, and among them stepped forth this spy of the robbers. 'No,' said my husband, 'you can't go; it is you, who have been informing on me.' He started with his posse at the top of his speed, but they reached the station after the work had been done. There lay the young man shot to pieces, and the stable men, driver, passengers and others all gagged and hidden away in the vicinity.

"The people of that country, who have been robbed enough, made short work of the spy. They put the body of the dead man, Campbell, out before his eyes and made him look at it, and while he was looking they hoisted him by the neck into a tree. The whole band were caught and identified by the State's witness, and two of them the citizens hanged forthwith, while two others were handed over to the Government and tried and sentenced.

"Now," said Mrs. Adams, "it is on that kind of service my husband has been engaged ever since the war, out of which he came shot through and through. He is an educated man, and speaks four languages besides the English, and has been desirous for years to go back to Germany and have a holiday for reading and repose. There was offered him at Washington one or two better positions, but his imagination was excited by the war between Peru, Bolivia and Chili, and he thought occupation there would give him more experience and make him more useful. So we are off, at the brink of Summer, to run down to the Equator, and I suppose, to step out of the frying-pan into the fire."

AN amendment was added to the General Deficiency bill in the House the other day, to give to the daughter and grand-daughters of President Taylor—Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Dandridge—the balance of $25,000 due him on account of salary the year that he died. It will be remembered that General Taylor died on the 8th of July, 1850. At the time of his death there was a precedent for paying salaries of deceased Presidents to their heirs. It had been done in the case of President Harrison, and afterwards was done in the case of President Lincoln. When President Taylor died his family, which was then wealthy, declined to permit a bill to be introduced to pay the family the remainder of the year's salary. One of the beneficiaries is the widow of Col. Bliss, who followed General Taylor in the Mexican war. The grand-daughter mentioned is the daughter of Surgeon General Wood. No appropriation is asked in the amendment for any male member of the family, but only to these ladies, who need it, although they did not need it at the time of the death of their father and grandfather. The male heirs have renounced in favor of the ladies. General Richard Taylor, before he died, declined to have any part of the money. The amendment gives to these ladies over $10,000, and passed without a division.

CAPT. ORTIS'S BOOTY: A BALLAD.

Captain Ortis (the tale I tell
Pefit told in his chronicle)
Won from Alva, for service and duty,
At Antwerp's surrender the strangest booty.

Then each captain gained—as I hear—
That for guerdon he held most dear,
Chose what in chief he set heart of his on;
Out strode Ortis and claimed—the prison!

Such a tumult! For, be assured,
Greatly the judges and priests demurred,
No mere criminals alone in that Stygian
Darkness died, but the foes of religion.

There lay the heretic by the score,
Anabaptists and many more
Hard to catch, but let loose when caught your
Timid squirrels, forego the torture.

Never! Suddenly sank the noise;
Alva spoke in his steely voice:
"He's my soldier sans flaw or blemish,
Let him burn as he likes these Flemish!"

"Sire, as you please," the Governor said,
"Only King Philip's edict read——"
Alva spoke: "What is King or Cortes?"
"Open the portals!" cried Captain Ortis,

"Loose the prisoners; set them free,"
Only—each pays a ransom fee."
Out, be sure, flowed the gold in buckets,
Piles on piles of broad Flanders ducats.

Ay, and there followed not gold alone:
Men and women and children thrown
In chains to perish came out forgiven,
Saw light, friends' faces, and thought it heaven.

Out they staggered, so halt and blind
From rack and darkness they scarce could find
The blessed gate where daughter and mother,
Father and brother, all found each other.

"Freedom! Our darlings! Let God be praised!"
So cried all; then said one amazed,
"Who is he under heaven that gave us
Thought and pity—who cared to save us?"

"Captain Ortis," the answer ran,
"The Spanish lancer. Here's the man,
Ay, but don't kill him with too much caressing:
Death's sour salad with sweetest dressing."

Danger indeed: for never had been
In brave old Antwerp such a scene,
Boldest patriots' fairest woman,
Blessing him, knelt to the Spanish foeman.

Ortis looted his prize of gold,
And yet I think if the truth be told,
He found, when the ducats were gone with the pleasure,
That heretic blessing a lasting treasure.

Still my captain, to certain eyes,
Seems war-hardened and worldly-wise:
"Twere for a hero (you say) more handsome
To give the freedom, nor take the ransom."

True; but think of this hero's lot,
No Quixote he, nor Sir Launcelot:
But a needy soldier half-starved, remember,
With cold and hunger, that northern December.

Just such a one as Parma meant,
Writing to Philip in discontent,
"Antwerpt must yield to our men ere much longer,
Unless you leave us to die of hunger.

"Wages, raiment they do without,
Wine—fire even—they'll learn, no doubt,
To live without meat for their mouths; they're zealous,
Only they die first as yet, poor fellows."

Yes, and I praise him, for my part,
This man war-beaten and tough of heart,
Who—scheming a booty, no doubt—yet planned it
More like a saint, as I think, than a bandit.

What, my friend, is too coarse for you?
Will naught less than a Galahad do?
Well; far nobler, it seems, your sort is;
But I—I declare for bold Captain Ortis!

—A. MARY F. ROBINSON in *the Cornhill Magazine.*

THE FEMININE SIDE.

How the Wives of Presidential Candidates Stand.

[Correspondence Cleveland Herald]

In preparing brief sketches of the wives of Presidential candidates, it is not easily to define the limits of the illuminated circle. No less than ten or twelve of the distinguished ladies reside here at the Capital, each the centre of a group of attached friends. While the merits and graces of each are sure to be passed upon as in the light of possible developments, the comments are the most kindly; and I have yet to hear the expression of a positive choice as indicating which, above all others, should be crowned queen.

The wife of the Hon. William R. Morrison of Illinois, a gentleman who is considered in the Democratic party a very prominent "dark horse," is plump and rosy, with dark hair and animated countenance. This lady is gifted with that rare, precious quality which enables its possessor to put every person around her at ease, diffusing sunshine and blessing wherever she moves. This talent would be most available in shaking hands with a thousand strangers, what no queen except an American queen, is expected to do. Mr. Morrison's many friends rejoice in the acquaintance of his affable and admirable wife.

Mrs. Washburne, a lady of French descent, speaking the French language with fluency, is pleasantly remembered here since the time Mr. Washburne was a member of Congress, and later a member of the Cabinet, during which time he acquired the flattering sobriquet of "Watchdog of the Treasury." Mrs. Washburne is described as petite, dark-eyed, emotional, a fine conversationalist, an enthusiastic warm-hearted friend. As mistress of a household she was alert, a faithful mother of numerous children, yet ever ready to entertain on short notice, Mr. Washburne's constituents—and not only so, but to enter with zeal into their plans. Her spontaneous benevolence found ample scope when, as Minister to France, Mr. Washburne, through that terrible seige of Paris, found his hands and heart full in relieving suffering. In this way the Washburnes became endeared to many who cherish for them profound esteem and gratitude.

Prominent among the wives of the Presidential candidates we would mention Mrs. Speaker Randall, a woman who comes from an excellent family, having a fine education. Mrs. Randall is rosy and stout, and in manner quiet and self-poised. As Speaker's wife, she receives homage equal to that offered to the wives of Cabinet members or Supreme Judges. Thus every Monday during "the season" there is a fluttering of fashion and gayety around Mrs. Randall, making just about as much impression on that lady as would so many butterflies. Mrs. Randall pursues the high aim of rendering her home thoroughly comfortable for her husband and his callers. How well she fulfills this holy endeavor may be divined by the tender word by which Mr. Randall always addresses her—"Mother"—as if her gentle influence reminded him of a mother's love. The eldest daughter, Miss Mary, a winsome young girl, is the special pride of the father, and the helpful companion of the mother in fulfilling the rather burdensome social engagements that devolve on the wife of the Speaker. Mrs. Randall is devoted to the church of her choice, the Presbyterian. As to matters of dress and style of living, Mrs. Randall is strikingly unambitious.

Mrs. Blaine is fair-haired, tall, rather stout, with a distinguished carriage and a manner earnest and practical. Sincerely conscientious, Mrs. Blaine seems to belong to a class of New England women not always to be met with even among the rugged hills, and rarely seen elsewhere. A beautiful home-life is the result of her wise management. Already are her sons in business, and popular in society, and Miss Alice, the eldest daughter, a beautiful girl of eighteen, stands beside her mother like a younger sister. Though Miss Mary is home from school, she is understood to be as yet not in society. Miss Dodge, better known as Gail Hamilton, is, for half of the year, a member of this lovely family. The moving throngs of visitors at the Executive mansion would be amply and generously entertained if the coming contest should seat Senator Blaine in the Chair of State. Mrs. Blaine ever sympathizes most deeply with her brilliant husband in his political exploits and ambitions, yet would gladly persuade him to retire to private life.

Mrs. Senator Windom is one of those sprightly women whose brilliancy attracts. Tall and graceful, with an animated face that lights up in conversation, an easy, affable and engaging manner—the unstudied expression of a warm heart—it is no marvel that callers at Senator Windom's tarry long, thus virtually crowning the hostess queen. The school where Mrs. Windom educates her children is in their own home, and she herself is their sole teacher. What is of rare occurrence, both Senator Windom and his gifted wife are blessed with that indefinable quality we call magnetism, rendering their society most attractive.

Mrs. Gen. Garfield is of delicate form, in rosy health, a domestic, devoted mother, fitting her four young generals for college or for active life, a lady of sunny spirit, and of a very quiet, dignified bearing.

The wife of the Nestor of the Senate, Edmunds, is a person of fine culture. The first impression is that of repose and gentleness, and quiet dignity, with a soft manner not in the least self-assertive. Of medium figure and brunette complexion, the arched eyebrows remind one of those French beauties, such as the old masters were fond of delineating as expressive of devotional spirit. At once, as you enter Mrs. Edmunds' drawing-room, you perceive an air of refined domestic culture, such as pertains to a New England home. There are books and music, pictures and embroidery all bespeaking the taste not only, but the talent, of the gentle hostess. The eldest daughter, Miss Mary, endowed with the taste and talent both artistic and literary, of both the parents, does the honors of the house, and takes her place beside her father in society during the absence of the mother and youngest sister in Europe. Mr. Edmunds lives in his own modest house on the heights near the Thomas statue.

Mrs. Senator Bayard is a graceful, polished, attractive, dark-eyed lady, too busy with her many children to devote much time to society. It is understood hat Mrs. Bayard inherited great wealth. The two elder daughters are in society, graceful and accomplished young ladies.

Mrs. Thurman is a matured woman, to whom the "brains of the Democratic side of the Senate," as Thurman is styled, seems to be still the tender lover, both being quite stooped and jogging down life's hill together.

Mrs. Justice is fine-looking, many years the junior of her husband, brilliant in conversation, though often reticent. The Fields, as sons of a clergyman, have survived the popular notion that the sons of ministers are sure to go to the bad. Cyrus W., the cable; David Dudly, the noted lawyer; Henry M., the editor of the *Evangelist*, as well as the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, all live to prove that ministers sons have only to do good and be good, and their chances in life are fully equal to those of other men's sons.

Mrs. Sherman, the tallest of these expectant ladies, is lithe, well-formed, with the frank simplicity and sincerity of sweet seventeen. Kindly and cordial and equable, her nearest friends note not the slightest elevation of soul since good fortune has raised this amiable lady to almost the pinnacle of American society. Now, as ever, she seems sweet, and happy, and gentle, and benevolent. She is the daughter of the Hon. James Stewart.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

FROM THE CRADLE.

They tell me I was born a long
Three months ago,
But whether they are right or wrong
I hardly know.
I slept, I smile, I cannot crawl,
But I can cry—
At present I am rather small—
A babe am I.

The changing lights of sun and shade
Are baby toys;
The flowers and birds are not afraid
Of baby-boys.
Some day I'll wish that I could be
A bird and fly;
At present I can't wish—you see
A babe am I.

—[FREDERICK LOCKER.

THE Irish are expected to fall in love with the beautiful wife of the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A LEADING hotel in Dundee, Scotland, is furnished throughout with furniture made in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

IN Germany fruit trees are planted on the sides of public roads and are pruned and watched by the road makers.

WILLIAM KEARNEY, the youngest brother of Dennis Kearney, died in San Francisco on the 10th instant, at the age of twenty-two years.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S widow and her daughter, Miss Julia Jackson, will unveil a monument to Stonewall Jackson at Winchester, Va., on the 9th of June.

GENERAL GRANT is reported to have sent to the Emperor of Japan several handsome horses, and the Eastern potentate frequently uses them in his rides.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL MAYNARD is a native of Massachusetts, and his wife is a native of Vermont, a daughter of the Rev. A. Washburne, a Congressional clergyman in Royalton.

THE rank of distinguished Generals in the late war at the time they were graduated from West Point is officially given as follows: Sherman 6, Rosecrans 5, Gilmore 1, McPherson 1, Grant 21, Sheridan 34, Custar 34.

BRUTAL BRUISERS.

A Bloody Battle of Eighty-Six Rounds.

Goss and Ryan Batter Each Other for an Hour and a Half.

Youthful Vigor Defeats Skill and Cunning Coupled With Old Age.

Disgraceful Fights by Pittsburgh Roughs in the Cars.

The prize fight between Patrick Ryan and Joseph Goss, both of New York for the heavy-weight championship of the country and $1,000 a side took place Tuesday morning near Colliers station on the Pan Handle railroad. The fight was won by Ryan in one hour and twenty-seven minutes. Eighty-six rounds were fought. Goss showed superior skill and cunning but Ryan's youthful vigor won in the end. The old man was good humored, careful and adroit in all his movements. Ryan was awkward, unskilled but anxious and determined and won the shallow glory that falls to prize fighters, by his wonderful indurance. He is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, is full of game, showed much bull-dog determination and received Goss' telling blows with apparent unconcern. Prize fighting is low and brutal sport at best, but good use could be made of men who indulge in it, as it occurred to many spectators yesterday that Ryan would make a splendid object on which to train a valuable mule's kicking propensities. His vigor and hardiness would well withstand the mule's kicks, and it is fair to presume that the mule's heels could withstand the hardiness of Ryan's mug.

BLUSTER ON THE TRAIN.

The time and place of the fight were carefully concealed from the authorities, but the bruisers were fully posted. Crowds of sports left the city on the afternoon trains on Monday, and by evening the city was thought to be pretty well rid of men who delight in prize fights. Those who thought so however concluded they were mistaken as midnight advanced, and great crowds of gamblers, keepers of dives, ward bummers *et il omne genus* began to assemble at the Union depot to take the Fast Line on the Pan Handle road. Several extra coaches were attached to the train, and at 11:47 P. M. the locomotive steamed out of the depot drawing one of the most motley crowds that ever left the city. Men from every class of society and all grades of life were on the train. Scarcely ten miles had been travelled till a row was raised by two drunken men, pistols were drawn and disorder and confusion reigned supreme. The car was cleared of the respectable and judicious element in a twinkling. The bravado and bluster were continued till the train reached Collier's Station. Then it was noticed that one party which wanted to fight dismounted, while the other party which also wanted to fight, seemingly, stuck to the train till it reached Steubenville.

SITE REACHED AND CROWDS GATHER.

The crowds which dismounted at Collier, spent the night as best they could cracking coarse jokes, speculating about the fight, jangling and wrangling. Those who proceeded to Steubenville being about the depot awaiting an opportunity to get back to Collier's. About day-break a freight train pulled into Collier's from Steubenville bringing two coaches of Pittsburgh sports and swelling the crowd about the depot to several hundred. Soon afterwards the men took their way to a flat between two towering hills. Here the ring was pitched. The site was in Brooke county, West Virginia, near the Ohio and Pennsylvania lines. A more suitable spot could not be found. The valley spread out to a width of a hundred yards, the brook hugged the western hill, and there was a beautiful level space as smooth as a carefully mowed lawn. The hills on either side afforded a fine view of the fight to the faint hearted, who wished to see and were yet unwilling to behold the claret fly in response to the vigorous blows of the fighters. A space of twenty-four feet square was staked off, ropes were put up and the "prize ring" was ready.

RYAN TAKES A PEEP AT THE RING.

Goss and Ryan with their immediate backers had spent the night at miserable little shanties in the vicinity. Ryan was the first to appear on the ground. About five o'clock a cry rang out "Here comes Ryan," and soon afterwards the tall, angular form of the bruiser appeared at one corner of the square. He was greeted with cheers, which had scarcely died away till he doffed his old fashioned plug hat, thanked the crowd for their encouragement, boasted that he was looking upon a prize ring for the first time in his life, and assured the doubting hearers that they would certainly see a fight if Mr. Goss would appear. After this brief speech he retired to one of the tumble down shanties on the flat near the railroad, and the crowd turned their attention to the several gambling devices already on the ground. A wagon laden with beer had also appeared, but the beverage was quickly gulped down and the speculator retired with a full pocket long before half the crowd had been satisfied, for the pocket flasks had all been emptied by daylight.

VAGUE RUMORS—THE CROWD—IN THE RING.

Now all sorts of rumors were circulated and even some of the best informed members of the "fancy gang" predicted the fight would not take place. An opportunity was also offered to take a good square view of the crowd. Men who move in the best circles of Pittsburgh society and whose graceful step in the giddy waltz challenges the admiration of the most fashionable and tender hearted belles in the two cities were there eager to look upon the fray. Officials of high and low degree, mill men, glass works men, gamblers, thieves, politicians of big influence, and respectable people, who would scorn to participate in financial crookedness or who would sacrifice their dearest wish before they would give up one iota of their own personal self-respect, all intermingled. Many of the latter class were attracted there from mere curiosity to see what a prize fight was like. That was their excuse, but when they gave it they generally put on an uneasy air, which plainly showed they were ashamed to have men know they were there.

Towards six o'clock Goss and his trainers appeared upon the ground, and soon afterwards Ryan and his friends also approached the ring. The young Irishman shied his hat over the heads of the crowd into the ring before he had got within easy distance of the ropes. Then he took the northeast corner of the ring and nervously drew off his coat as though ready to commence the combat at once. "Keep on your coat man" cried his trainer, and seeing his mistake the bruiser again resumed his garment with a diffident air plainly evincing his discomfiture at a mistake so awkward to a man who ought to be skilled in all the fine points of the ring. Goss appeared at the corner diagonally opposite and the two men began to strip for the fray.

All eyes were turned upon the men as they sat upon chairs by the side of huge grip sacks containing their fighting toggery, whiskey, sponges and other parapharnalia used by bruisers. Ryan's friends took full charge of him, unloosening his buttons, removing his clothing, tieing his fighting shoes and arranging a green silk handkerchief about his waist to serve the purpose of a belt. Goss was far more reliant upon himself. He attended to most of these little duties with his own hands Ryan was a splendid specimen of physical manhood. His tall body, hardened muscles and flesh and fresh vigorous appearance were the admiration of all beholders. Goss plainly showed his age. He is partially bald, his limbs were rounded and full and his form portly. He was undoubtedly hardened by training but still his limbs, arms and body showed the peculiar fatness of old age. His hands are remarkably small and delicately formed, but his countenance was rough and uncouth. His general appearance excited the remark from several bystanders that he looked like a gipsy.

THE DRESS—REFEREE AND SECONDS.

Goss' dress consisted of Canton flannel knee breeches, white clocked stockings and a large white silk handkerchief with embroidery for a belt. At the knees the breeches were ornamented with bright green ribbons. The dress was of course rendered complete by the light, pliable shoes. Ryan's costume was not so pretentious. It consisted of plain, yellow knee-breeches, pink stockings, and no decorations whatever, save a green and white handkerchief which he used as a belt. While the men were dressing, their friends selected the referee, umpires and seconds. The former was G. W. Fairchild of this city. Ryan's umpire was Thomas Pyne of Brooklyn, and the seconds were Johnny Roach and James Shannon of the same city. Goss' umpire was Arthur Chambers of Philadelphia, and his seconds were David Jones and "Crooney" Griffiths.

THE BATTLE.

Shortly after six o'clock both men came up, shook hands and began sparring Ryan was very active and Goss also showed remarkable activity for a man of his age. Ryan made the first passage but it didn't count. Then Goss sent in one on Ryan's left side, the men clinched and pummeled each other in a lively manner for a couple of seconds when Goss fell. He was carried back to his corner and Ryan walked back to his. The following rounds differed but little from the first. Goss was shrewd, good natured and careful. His skill far surpassed Ryan's. To save himself he frequently dropped to his knees, often stretched himself his full length upon the ground and each time was carried back to his corner, while Ryan walked back every time except twice. At first Goss played on Ryan's ribs, then he battered him on the face. He got in the most and best blows, but Ryan's vigor withstood them all. The first blood was drawn on the sixth round when Goss dealt Ryan a stunner on the breast. A mere abrasion was made, but the blood was drawn. The old man struck Ryan fairly on the mouth several times, two or three times on the nose and once sent in a furious blow on the young man's left ear, cutting a slit half an inch deep. The wound gaped open nearly a quarter of an inch, making the spectators wonder if Whittaker's slit was anything like it. Goss also cut Ryan's lower lip badly, bruised him severely about the body and cut a gash above his right eye. Ryan cut Goss' lips, blackened one of his eyes slightly, and bruised and smashed his face generally. About the fortieth round the chances seemed to be in favor of the old man's success, but Ryan's game did not desert him and his staying qualities were as good as ever. He walked promptly over to meet Goss every time that "time" was called. Fouls were frequently claimed and the crowd frequently grew excited, but the referee was calm throughout it all and made the fighters come promptly up to the scratch. In the eighty-sixth round Ryan got in good work and when time was called the old man was unable to arise from his chair. Ryan pranced about the ring waiting for his antagonist, but Goss was completely exhausted. The fight was declared won by Ryan and the latter walked over and shook hands with the man whom he had battered and bruised, and who each time looked up smiling when his seconds carried him to his corner. The battle lasted one hour and twenty-seven minutes.

HOW THE PUGS LOOKED AT IT.

The fight was scarcely ended when the crowd broke for the depot to take the first train. The fighters were dressed and both walked off the ground. Goss was sore in body but much more sore in spirit. His disappointment and dejection excited the sympathies even of those who had been anxious to see him whipped. He walked several hundred yards to a hack and was thence hauled to the depot. Ryan's friends took even better care of him. At the depot while the crowd was waiting upon the train, much talk was had about the fight. Goss was generally conceded to be the more skilful and Ryan to have the most vigor though he was generally considered a very poor boxer. Ryan is twenty-eight years of age and Goss is over forty. Goss has engaged in many fights and has a good record.

Many novices pronounced the fight a farce. They went there with the popular idea that in a prize fight men pound and batter each other into a jelly. The combatants came away badly bruised, it is true, but in no worse condition than the man who emerges from the average saloon fight, and the novices were therefore disappointed. The battle was bloody and brutal but the average street fight is far more so. Arthur Chambers, who is an old stager at the business, said the fight was an "old woman's battle." Many of the spectators declared that more severe punishment was inflicted in the glove fight between Maloney and Lafferty at Turtle Creek some time ago.

BRUTAL FIGHTS ON THE TRAIN.

The fight was disgraceful, but the row on the train which brought the bruisers back to Pittsburgh, was far worse. The train left Collier's about half-past eight. It had not proceed far till a row was raised. A dozen or more men attacked James Cain, a First ward saloon keeper, and beat him about the head and face in a horrible manner. Cain followed up a young man named Crowley, who had a revolver in his hand, and the two men went through the aisles of two cars tussling and swearing. Crowley called on his friends to aid him and one of them securing the revolver cocked and pointed it directly at Cain's face, when the latter let go his hold on Crowley. Twice afterwards the fight was renewed. Cain went up to a young man and struck him twice while he was sitting quietly in his seat. The young fellow whipped out a revolver and snapped it twice at Cain but the weapon was not discharged. All the spectators expected to see Cain killed. As it was he was far more terribly beaten, bruised and cut than either of the prize fighters. His face was covered with blood, his head was full of cuts and his hair was saturated with blood, which dripped from the ends. A man named Jones also took a prominent part in these rows, but he escaped injury. Several other well known roughs took part in the row, which was far more bloody and vastly more disgraceful than the fight between Goss and Ryan.

PRINCIPALS IN THE CITY.

The principals were both on the train. Ryan lay sleeping with his face covered with wet cloths. Goss was in a forward car numbed with pain and bitter with grief at his defeat. Arthur Chambers raised a purse of $150 from passengers for the old man's benefit. Ryan got off at one of the way stations but came into the city later in the day. Goss dismounted from the train at Temperanceville. Both men were in the city last night. Many of the spectators also left the train at Temperanceville and others at Try street, hoping thereby to escape detection.

The Sheriff of Brooke county has determined to follow the fighters. It was reported yesterday that he would pursue them to New York if necessary. He is determined to have no more prize fights at Colliers.

A TERRIBLY BRUTAL AFFAIR.

A Sixty-Six Round Prize Fight Near McKeesport.

A very brutal prize fight took place yesterday morning near McKeesport. It had been talked about for some time, but the place where it would be held and the hour, was kept a secret until shortly before the affair came off.

Jack Fleeat and George Turnbull were the contesting parties. They are both Englishmen. Fleeat has been over the water but eight months and has lived at McKeesport for several months. He is fifty-four years old, had fought 24 battles before this, winning 23. Turnbull is a coal miner and the last work he did was at Robbins & Jenkins. He is 35 years old. Both men have been in active training for weeks and were nothing but skin, bones and muscle. Turnbull won the toss and took the side where the sun was on his back. The betting was in favor of Jack at the start and nearly $500 must have changed hands.

The fight lasted one hour and a half. Not much of this time was wasted either, as the rounds followed each other in rapid succession, 'time" being called in a brief space of time after each fall. Some idea can be formed of the punishment administered to each of the contestants in an hour and a half of almost solid fighting. An audience of a hundred and fifty or over witnessed the fight, most of whom were strangers.

The crowd left about four o'clock, most of them footing it to the scene of the fight. The ground had not been selected definitely, and some time was consumed in agreeing on a spot. Finally a level plat back in the ravine on the Stewart farm was agreed upon as the site. The spot is hedged in on either side by fast ascending hills, affording spectators a view of the contest without going disagreeably close to the ring. By the time the ring had been pitched, the men dressed, the referee agreed upon and all arrangements made, it was just six o'clock. Some Philadelphia man whose name did not transpire officiated as referee. Each contestant had an umpire and two seconds as usual.

Jack forced the fighting for the first few rounds until the heavy blows of his opponent commenced to tell on him. It was evident from the first, however, that he was overmatched and the surprise was that he held out so long. He won the third, fourth, fifth, tenth, twelfth, eighteenth, forty-fourth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth rounds. Turnbull sent the old man to grass in all the others. After the first few rounds, there was but little skill displayed, it being merely a trial of brute force. The heads were brought into play until the referee cautioned the men that the first one that butted again would be ruled against on the ground of foul.

On the fifty-first round they butted their heads together like two sheep, the thud being loud enough to be heard quite a distance away. Fleeat's head was bursted open on top. The fighting was kept up vigorously until the end of the sixty-sixth round when old Jack was unable to come to time and his seconds elevated the sponge. Both men were badly used up. Fleeat had one rib broken, his lip cut, his eyes bunged and his breast and neck badly bruised. Turnbull had a number of ugly cuts and one hand badly stove up, besides a bruised body, although he was comparatively lively at the finish. The principals were removed to parts unknown after the fight and their whereabouts is a matter of conjecture at present. The stakes were $500.

THE excitement in the peaceful rural town of Avon, Connecticut, on finding early Monday morning the bodies of two widows murdered in their house, gives an air of additional realism to the story of "The Stillwater Tragedy" told by Aldrich in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The quiet village is startled by the discovery of one of the corpses stretched upon the kitchen floor in a pool of blood. The body of the other was on the bed in an attic room, her Bible and spectacles at her side, as if thrown down when she dropped off into a nap. The blood-stained ax and the tailor's heavy "goose," with which these deeds were done, form another phase of the ghastly picture. When to this is added the romantic explanation that the crime was not committed for the vulgar purposes of plunder, but, as is supposed, at the instigation of a relative in order to secure and destroy a will made by these two women, who were possessed of considerable wealth, the elements of a dramatic story are furnished ready-made at the hands of the novelist.

A MONTANA butcher recently killed an ox whose stomach contained five or six dollars' worth of fine gold mixed with sand. The ox was evidently a good prospector, and found pay in the grass roots. The singular event created a stir at Fort Macleod, and a number of parties have stampeded in the hope that they may be able to find and jump the dead bovine's claim before his heirs intermeddle.

MR. EMERSON'S health is good and his mind unimpaired, except that he cannot well remember names and faces. He is still much interested in the work of the world.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880.

QUAY FOR SENATOR.

The Lancaster *New Era* repeats its charge that QUAY sent $4,000 to Lancaster to corrupt the primaries in his own interest for Senator, and to get an expression favorable to GRANT for President. The *New Era* makes this charge so direct and circumstantial it cannot be evaded. In speaking of QUAY'S operations in Lancaster at the recent primaries, it says:

Be it understood that nobody except a score or so of personal friends cast their votes for him voluntarily—all the rest were bought in the open market, varying in price from fifty cents to four dollars. This method of carrying on a campaign is in entire accord with Pardon Mill Quay's well-known style of doing business. Luckily for the people of this commonwealth that they have long known his methods. If they had not, the prompt style in which he, a sworn officer of the commonwealth, hastened to release Kemble, Rumberger & Co., would have opened their eyes effectually. That bad day's work will remain green in the memories of Pennsylvanians while Quay lives, and will never be forgiven. Pennsylvania has sent men to the United State Senate of whom she had little reason to be proud, but thank God she has never yet been represented by a man like M. S. Quay.

We have heard this sort of talk before, but experiences teaches that the Republican party of this State will honor all demands of the CAMERONS. A conclusive test was the election of DON as his father's successor. There was tremendous swearing, but the party lash compelled acquiescence. So it will be with QUAY. He is on the CAMERON books to be Senator, and will be if the Republicans carry the State this fall. Legislative nominations are now being set-up in his interest. The reform-within-the-party growlers—they don't bite—may amuse themselves with GROW'S name, but QUAY is the man who will carry off the prize. Such is the abject cowardice of the Republican party of Pennsylvania they would elect BILL KEMBLE if CAMERON decreed it. On the score of fitness for the place, we think there is very little choice between KEMBLE and QUAY.

A GLUT OF WHEAT.

The London *Times* predicts a great harvest in England and France this year. All the indications are favorable. The *Times* says "that the competition will be larger with the production of the United States than ever before known, and will reduce the price of wheat £1 per quarter, which will mean a saving to France and England together of £20,000,000 sterling." The reduction in wheat estimated by the *Times* will amount to 62 cents a bushel, and that it will make a saving to England and France of a hundred millions of dollars in the purchase of breadstuffs next year. The bulk of this great sum would be a saving at the expense of the United States. But another important element enters into these calculations. There will be a largely increased yield of wheat in the United States (with a decrease in demand) owing to the increased acreage sown in the old States and the new lands opened up in the Northwest to production. In round numbers the American wheat crop of this year is estimated at 500,000,000 bushels with a surplus available for the foreign markets of over 200,000,000 bushels. The increased surplus in this country with the "great harvest" predicted in England and France by the London *Times*, must inevitably bring down prices to a much lower figure than had ruled for a number of years. Of course this supposition is based on the flattering prospects, for a large yield at home and abroad holding out. But it does seem that this year will be characterized by a marked decline in all farm productions, and it will be wisdom for the farmer to set his house in order for a decrease in his revenues. Certain political results are likely to follow a depression in agriculture, bearing on the tariff and the transportation problem. If wheat gets below a dollar a bushel in New York there will not be much left for the wheat raiser in the northwest, when transportation is deducted.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Republicans may possibly delay action on the joint rule regulating the electoral count, at this session, by filibustering, but still it could be adopted when Congress meets next December. There are so many members absent a quorum can be easily broken up, and it is reported the Republican members will resort to this revolutionary expedient; but it will be assuming a heavy responsibility. The importance of adopting some plan *before* the election, and unlooked for contingencies are developed, is apparent.

The principal ground of objection against the joint rule reported by Senator MORGAN and which passed the Senate, is that it is not in the form of law requiring the President's approval. This was urged by Senators CONKLING and EDMUNDS. We don't think there is any thing in it. Some of our ablest statesmen have held that the President has not and should not have any thing to do with the electoral count. It is a duty confided by the Constitution to Congress. He never has had any thing to do with the count, and it is not probable Congress or the people will ever concede the President any power in connection with it. The only law regulating the determination of the electoral count, in case of disputed returns (with a single exception noted below), that has ever passed Congress, was the Electoral Commission law, and even under that law the power of Congress, by a concurrent vote of both Houses, to reject electoral votes was clearly recognized. To talk of Congress delegating its power over the electoral count to State courts is absurd, for if Congress holds the power under the Constitution it has no more right to delegate it, except by constitutional amendment, than it has to transfer other powers confided solely to it by the organic law of the nation. A law giving the State courts power over the count, would be very quickly repealed, and the count remitted to Congress whenever it was to the interest of any political party in the majority to make the change.

For nineteen Presidential counts, up to and including the first election of Mr. LINCOLN, Congress acted under a simple resolution, which did not specify any way to meet cases of contested returns, or disputed votes. Returning Boards and bayonet elections had not then been invented. After the second election of Mr. LINCOLN and preceding the electoral count, Congress passed a joint resolution depriving eleven States declared in rebellion, of any participation in the Presidential election. This was sent to the President on the 7th of February, 1865, but it becoming known Mr. LINCOLN doubted its constitutionality, Congress the very same day adopted the famous twenty-second joint rule, under which Mr. LINCOLN was "counted in" the following day. He also sent to Congress on that day a message relative to the joint resolution regulating the electoral count, which had been sent to him for his approval, in which he gave his views of the powers of the President in connection with the count of the electoral vote. In the message Mr. LINCOLN said that he had signed the joint resolution "in deferenee to the view of Congress implied in its passage and presentation to him," but he added:

In his own view, however, the two Houses of Congress, convened under the twelfth article of the Constitution, have complete power to exclude from counting all electoral votes deemed by them to be illegal; and it is not competent for the Executive to defeat or obstruct that power by a veto, as would be the case if his action were at all essential in the matter. He disclaims all right of the Executive to interfere in any way in the matter of canvassing or counting electoral votes; and he also disclaims that, by signing said resolution, he has expressed any opinion on the recitals of the preamble, or any judgment of his own upon the subject of the resolution.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 8, 1865.

We think this completely upsets the position assumed by many Republicans, in their search for obstacles to any plan, that the rule regulating the count should be in the form of law requiring the approval of the President. Senator MORGAN in his speech in the Senate the other day, in reply to EDMUNDS and CONKLING, who skillfully evaded reference to President LINCOLN'S message, said:

Mr. Lincoln's example on this subject is worthy of all approbation and deserves to be followed. The power was claimed by the Congress of the United States, to disfranchise eleven States of the American Union in an election where he had been voted for by the electors, whose vote was to be counted the next day after the resolution was handed to him; but instead of acting upon that power he refused to act upon it. He held the resolution until he had been counted in for his second term, and then it was that he returned that resolution, having signed it because he did not choose to differ with Congress in the expression of its opinion about the want of authority on the part of these several States to vote, but expressly and emphatically disclaiming, for reasons which were very important and stated with great clearness by him—disclaiming on his part as President of the United States any authority whatsoever to participate in the count of the votes of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. He therefore set an example to the people of the United States, to the Congress of the United States, and to his successor in office, which I hope we shall never see a President who will not observe and approve.

Until some amendment to the Constitution shall define with greater certainty the powers of the two Houses or regulate more precisely the procedure they must observe in counting the votes of electors, it is the safer course to leave to them the adoption of joint rules for their own government. The States and the people are represented in the two Houses. Their Senators and Representatives compose the tribunal that counts the votes of electors and ascertains the persons who are elected President and Vice-President. The President of the United States has no constitutional voice in counting the votes or in ascertaining who are elected; and he should have none. He is industriously excluded by the Constitution from participation as a member of the tribunal to count the votes; and it is certain that the least dangerous course to follow is to provide rules for the government of the Houses by their own agreement and without his interference.

So long as the Constitution confides in Congress the sole power and authority to count the electoral votes and declare the result, we do not think a fairer plan can be devised than the one now pending in Congress. It is, as we have frequently stated infinitely better than the Republican twenty-second joint rule held on to by that party so long as it held power, and which it would adhere to today had it a majority in both branches of Congress. That rule enabled *either one* of the two Houses to reject the electoral vote of a State if it chose to do so. Under the rule the Senate has just passed it requires the *concurring* vote of *both* Houses to reject an electoral vote in any case where no more than one set of electors is presented. In this it is the same as Senator MORTON'S bill that fell in 1876. Indeed, it provides against the throwing out of an electoral vote unless by the action of *both* Houses in all cases, except where two or more certificates are presented and where the two Houses cannot agree as to which is the lawful vote.

If the Republicans, with an important and heated Presidential election impending, whose possibilities make good men tremble, assume the responsibility of defeating this rule, so be it. The Democrats can stand it if they can.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

It is probable Senator EATON'S plan for a tariff commission will pass the Senate, but the chances are against it in the House. Senator GARLAND proposes a commission, but one differently constituted from EATON'S, the latter giving the President authority to appoint and the GARLAND plan vesting the selection of six of the nine commissioners in the Senate and House and three with the President.

There is no doubt public sentiment demands that Congress should pass some measure of this kind. More light is wanted on the tariff, especially about the dividing line between protection to general industries and protection to extortion and monopoly.

The present tariff has now existed nearly twenty years. It was framed and adopted as a war measure and on the plea that extraordinary measures were needed for raising revenue. It has been variously amended, but with little regard to revenue, and always without system, and on the appeals not even of a body of manufacturers of all kind of goods, but on the urgency of individual branches of manufacture. It is a hodgepodge, unsystematic, unscientific, and without proper relations either to revenue or to protection. Without a preliminary inquiry the amendments and changes will be as unsystematic and haphazard as the tariff itself, and there ought to be a commission of experts, carefully selected to represent not only the various branches of manufacture, but those of commerce and of consumers as well, which could report to Congress the facts on which a new tariff could be framed. Many branches of manufacture which asked protection twenty years ago as infants must by this time be of age and able to stand alone, and all parts of the country ought to have a full and fair hearing about the tariff.

The New York *Herald* thinks it probable that enlightened protectionists would now favor a sliding scale of duties, to decrease at fixed proportions during a series of years, so as to enable both manufacturers and merchants to proceed on an assured basis. The *Herald* is also of opinion that "the tariff has long ceased to be, what it is the habit of conventions to call it, a measure for revenue with incidental protection, and has become a measure for protection with incidental revenue."

EDITORIAL MENTION.

TILDEN and THURMAN is the latest revised edition of a Presidential ticket. There could be no mistake in that arrangement if anything happened.

PEOPLE who pretend to know say that HENRY B. PAYNE'S barrel contains about $3,000,000. His son is the sole owner of a keg which contains $2,000,000 more.

THE best authority we have is that TILDEN has 19 of the 30 delegates from Missouri; MORRISON one-half the remainder, with the others divided between BAYARD and HENDRICKS.

THERE will be $8,000 worth of experiments this year in the South, towards inducing the cultivation of tea. We are now paying twenty-five millions annually for this product of the Heathen Chinee.

THE Democracy of Nevada held their State Convention on Thursday and elected delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, instructing them to support TILDEN, the vote on instructions being 58 to 36. GEORGE W. CASSIDY was nominated for Congress.

A CHAP in South Carolina convicted of forgery, drew a pistol when the verdict was rendered and fired two shots at the witnesses, wounding one severely. They allow prisoners considerable privileges in that part of the country when they permit them to wear side arms to kill judges or witnesses.

FLORIDA Democrats boast that since their party got into power in that State, in 1876, it has reduced the taxes from $422,247 to $249,879 a year. Floating debts to the amount of more than a quarter of a million dollars have also been paid off, and the credit of the State has been brought up to par from sixty or seventy cents on the dollar.

"GRANT is a cold, selfish man, of unlimited ambition. His insatiable thirst for office can only be slaked by the permanent possession of the highest place, and that is what he is now aiming for. If he loses this time he loses forever. Hence he has become desperate, and will leave no stone unturned to accomplish his purpose."

AMONG the reasons urged for GRANT'S third term, and which is intended to work upon the truly good, is the fact that he is now sober, and would be better in that respect than during his previous eight years. Drunk or sober, the country has had enough of him. He didn't pretend to play the sobriety dodge until he had taken possession of $400,000 salary for playing President.

IT may be a sort of parlor entertainment for JOHN KELLY, the *World*, and other enemies of TILDEN to circulate the report that Speaker RANDALL has quarreled with Mr. TILDEN and is running in a groove by himself or figuring for Judge BLACK for the nomination at Cincinnati. These reports are gotten up to distract but will absolutely fail. Mr. RANDALL is heartily, honestly for Mr. TILDEN and will be found at Cincinnati making good his word.

THE balance of trade is disappearing. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington, reports the excess of imports over exports in April, 1880, was $3,850,648, while in the corresponding month last year the excess of exports over imports was $12,205,761. In the ten months ending April 30, the excess of exports had run down from $241,000,000 in 1878–79 to $155,000,000 in 1879–80. These figures are in the nature of cautionary signals.

BARNEY KELLY states:

From 1851 to 1858 we had seven years of plenty.
From 1858 to 1865 we had seven years of want.
From 1865 to 1872 we had seven years of plenty.
From 1872 to 1879 we had seven years of want.
Consequently I prophesy:
From 1879 to 1886 we shall have seven years of plenty.
Provided the Democratic candidate for President is elected.

IT may be very shocking to the quiet Christian to read of pugilistic encounters, where two men without quarrel undertake to test their endurance by hammering one another, yet how much sadder is it to witness a church full of people, divided into rival and hostile bands, calling one another liars and sending for the police to preserve the peace and perhaps prevent murder. RYAN and GOSS don't pretend to goodness, and to that extent at least, are preferable to the rowdy Christian.

THE Georgia Democrats are all good men. Governor BROWN, the Senator, is a Baptist, and lately presented $50,000 to his denomination. General GORDON is also an active church member, often praying and preaching in camp and church. Governor COLQUITT is a member of the Methodist General Conference, President of the International Sunday-School Association, and a good lay preacher. With such leadership that 80,000 majority in Georgia is easily understood.

THE *Gazette* speaks of GRANT as "the man who twice defeated the Democratic party." Yes, and before his second term was half out the shameless corruption of his administration precipitated a tidal wave of Democratic successes that put the Democratic party in power in two-thirds of the States and for the first time in fourteen years gave it control of Congress. GRANT is our man for the Chicago nomination, and we are too happy to co-operate with the *Gazette* in bringing it about.

FORTY thousand invitations for subscriptions for the expenses of the Republican Congressional Committee have been sent to officials throughout the country.—*Gazette.*

Only forty thousand invitations to dance up to the captain's office and voluntarily subscribe to carry on the machine. Yet these meek eyed Sunday school civil service reformers talk of GOD in the Constitution and the purity of the Republican party. The Pharisees were Saints compared to these ring managers.

THE New York *Herald* in defending the unit rule, says that as "the votes of every State are cast as a unit in the Presidential election there seems a fitness in carrying out the same principle in the party nominations." The votes of electors are not necessarily cast as a unit. There is no legal or constitutional requirement to that effect. In 1872 Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri divided their electoral votes for President between HENDRICKS, GRATZ BROWN, and Gov. JENKINS. In 1860 New Jersey gave 4 electoral votes to LINCOLN and 3 to DOUGLAS. In 1832 Maryland gave 3 electoral votes to JACKSON and 5 to CLAY. There are other instances in preceding elections, but what we have given shows the error of the *Herald.*

The Cincinnati *Commercial* feels very badly over the prospects of "the grand old party." With a "heart bowed down" that journal says:

Ohio is the October State of the year. The defeat of the Republican State ticket in this State on the second Tuesday of October next would be the signal for the utter discomfiture of the party in the Presidential struggle. Well, the nomination of Grant at Chicago would give the October election to the Democrats by a decisive majority. There are 2,000 Republicans in this city alone who have already personally signified that they would not vote for Grant if nominated. It is possible that one-half of the Republicans who would refuse to give their votes for a third term have formally stated their purpose, but we think not so large a proportion.

The Chicago *Tribune* says GRANT'S nomination will make Illinois a doubtful State and other Republicans say it will make it Democratic. Here is more of "GRANT'S popularity" for the *Gazette.*

A NEW York iron firm, as there has been much talk about the amount of foreign iron stored in that city, makes public this statement of the amount.

Pig iron	86,000,000	pounds.
New iron rails	27,000,000	"
New steel rails	7,500,000	"
Bar iron	3,000,000	"
Old rails and scrap	52,000,000	"
Sheet iror	1,000,000	"
Band, hosp, scroll iron	60,000	"

This shows that the whole stock does not exceed 80,000 tons, which is not excessively large, when "it is taken into consideration that the entire domestic surplus stock of the country has been consumed during the past twelve months, and, from present appearances, the number of furnace going out, there is not much fear that a surplus will be made in this country this year."

SOMETHING like a TWEED revelation is promised in Philadelphia, that will compel the people there to rise and revolt against their ring rulers. We don't believe a word of it. The average Philadelphian rather enjoys being plundered, would rather wear the yoke than not, and is just as ready as ever to put KEMBLE and PETROFF in office, but for the Constitutional disqualifications. The particular villaiany, whose exposure is threatened, is putting on fifty and sixty per cent. to contracts above an honest price, the proceeds of the steal to go to the political bosses. This rascality overthrew TWEED, but the Philadelphians will stand it.

IT is proposed to amend the Constitution to authorize all the electors of the several States to meet in convention, just as the House meets, elect its presiding officer and perfects it organization, and then proceed to vote for President and Vice-President, the declaration of the result by the presiding officer being the conclusion of the electoral process. This would obviate the grave dangers incident to the present plan, would relieve Congress from a troublesome duty, and would give to each State the right to decide who are its electors.

HERE are some figures treating national taxation and expenditure, in a way that makes out a pretty strong case for some such man as TILDEN at the head of affairs:

The amount of money raised by taxation annually and appropriated by Congress exceeds the amount raised by all the States and by all the cities, counties and towns in all the States. If the Federal Government was supported by direct taxation, it would require a twenty-five mill tax annually upon every item of taxable property in the United States to keep it running. This, added to all other taxation, in cities, for instance, would make a rate of between five and six per cent. in most cities, equaling entire confiscation every fifteen or twenty years. Was the General Government supported by a poll-tax, and conducted as extravagant as under the present system of indirect taxation, it would require a tax of twenty-eight dollars annually upon every voter.

IN the Kansas Democratic Convention the Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution instructing the delegates to Cincinnati for SEYMOUR and HENDRICKS. The minority of the Committee reported this resolution, which was adopted by 191 to 168, in lieu of the majority report:

Resolved, That we place entire confidence in the action of the National Democratic Convention, and hold that the Convention will be such as to commend itself to the approval of the great Democratic masses, and, to the end that our delegation will be in such a situation as to exert the greatest influence to such a desirable accomplishment, we hereby declare it to be the sense of this Convention that they go wholly uninstructed as to any particular candidate for the Presidency.

The Convention is described as the most enthusiastic ever held in Kansas, and that it cannot be considered a victory for any one candidate, as there are strong friends of SEYMOUR, HENDRICKS and TILDEN in the delegation.

THE *Gazette* complains of the bitter warfare made on GRANT by BLAINE. It does not begin to compare with the assault on GRANT'S candidacy by the Republican party of Pennsylvania, which, in State Convention unanimously adopted this resolution, May 26, 1875, when GRANT was beginning to be talked of for a third term:

Resolved, By the Republican party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, that we declare a firm, unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely, and under the sanction of the most venerable examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the nomination for the Presidency of any person for a third term.

The Blaineites merely oppose GRANT on the ground his nomination is in expedient and the measures adopted to secure it of an odious character. The Republicans of Pennsylvania in opposing GRANT rose to the high level of a great principle.

THE bill which the Senate has sent to the House, fixing the term office of the Chief Supervisors of Elections, is a very proper one, and there is nothing in it of a partizan character. At present Chief Supervisors are appointed for unlimited terms, and there is no provision for their removal. The Senate bill simply proposes that they shall hold office for two years and shall be appointed in an even numbered year, so that there may be an entirely new set of officers for each presidential election. The bill also transfers the power of appointing these officers from courts to the President and Senate, and provides that no Supervisor now in office shall be reappointed. This is one way, and about the only way, to get rid of DAVENPORT in New York. In the debate on Tuesday, Senator HOAR made the wilful charge that sixty thousand fraudulent naturalization papers had been issued in New York in 1868, to which Senator MCDONALD answered that DAVENPORT had succeeded in showing only eighty. That wound up HOAR.

THE debate in the Senate on Tuesday, on BAYARD'S supervisor bill, was the most interesting political discussion since the extra session. The Republican Senators raised the question about the tissue ballots, but Senator HAMPTON exhibited Republican ballots of this sort and showed they were first used by the carpet-baggers. The New York *Herald* commenting on the debate says:

The notorious tissue ballots are a Republican invention. They were first used in 1876 in Florida by the Republicans, as was proved before a Congressional committee and not denied by the Republicans at the time. The Southern carpet-baggers were ingenius fellows in this kind of political fraud, and the tissue ballot was by no means the only sample of their genius. In Mobile they established a regular scool of repeaters where gangs of men trained for weeks before election in voting, returning to the room, exchange hats and coats with others and going out to vote again, and it was shown before a Congressional committee that these trained repeaters have voted as many as twenty-five times a day. It is amusing to hear Republican Senators boldly and gravley accusing Democrats of election frauds when they know that there is no kind of election fraud and violence which was not systematically practised by their own party for years, not in one Southern state, but in almost all of of them, and when they have resisted every effort of men like Mr. Bayard at this session to improve the federal election laws which are aknowledged by Republicans like Mr. Garfield to need amendment in order to prevent the grossest abuses.

A Presidential Prayer Plan.

The Rev. H. Reber Newton, pastor of the Anthem Memorial Church, New York city, is the originator of a prayer plan for the nomination of Presidential candidates in Chicago and Cincinnati. He got a number of fellow-ministers of the gospel to sign a petition dedicating Sunday, May 30, as the day of pulpit prayers to the Almighty to direct the Conventions to select the right men as candidates, and the signers promised co-operation in the plan. As there are two principal political parties, and as each congregation are doubtless divided in politics, a difficulty presents itself at once. The minister and one section of the flock will petition for the nomination of the right man to be elected on one side and the easiest man beaten on the other, and the other section will naturally, politically and prayerfully reverse the order of parties in their supplications, while their minds are running on their favorites. The proposer of the plan advises that no names be suggested in the prayers, but states that, although he is and always has been a Republican, his voice and vote are neither for Grant nor Blaine. He is strongly opposed to both, but he hopes that every clergyman will have better taste than to mention names in their prayers for the right men to be pointed out to the Convention. Nevertheless, he got the names of two whom he didn't want into his explanation of the plan. Twenty respectable preachers of New York and Brooklyn subscribed to the petition and promised to join their voices in the design next Sunday, and the movement is recommended by them to the gentlemen of the cloth everywhere.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Utica *Herald* reports ex-Governor Hoffman as saying that one day near the close of his term he was sitting in the executive chamber when a strange man entered, unannounced, and unceremoninusly seated himself. In a moment he extended his hand, in the palm of which lay a somewhat battered musket-ball. "Governor," said he, "that musket-ball killed my brother in the streets of New York. It was fired by one of the militia, who were acting by virtue of your orders. I regarded you as my brother's murderer, and over his dead body swore that I would take the same bullet that killed him and with it kill you. I have many times started to make good my vow, but each time deferred it. For certain reasons I have made up my mind to let you live; but I want you to know that you owe your life to me, and continue to live entirely by my sufferance." The man then quietly arose, picked up his hat, and unconcernedly walked away. The Governor, this writer says, admitted that the episode startled him; but when asked by a prominent Democratic Senator what he would do again in an emergency similar to that of July, 1871, he promptly replied, "I would do precisely as I did before."

THE rigid enforcements of the tariff regulations of Germany and Austria lead to curious complications sometimes. A farmer in Saxony, who lives near the Austrian frontier and owns land over the border, had some men at work in one of his fields in Bohemia, and at lunch time sent them some bread and butter and brandy by way of refreshment. The Austrian custom officers seized the provisions as contraband, and summoned the sender to appear before the high customs council to answer to the charge of smuggling. This is such a grave crime in the Austrian calendar that the unconscious offender will hardly appear. They manage these things better in Canada. There, when you buy a bill of cheap goods all that is necessary is to leave with the shopkeeper the name of the hotel on the American side at which you are stopping. The goods are ready for you when you return.

THE Emperor of Austria cannot be accused of being deficient on the score of hospitality. A few days ago deputations from choral societies belonging to every district in his dominion arrived in Vienna to thank Francis Joseph for the welcome which he gave them last year at the date of his silver wedding. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon they assembled in front of the imperial residence to the number of 2,600, and sang several pieces composed specially for the occasion. The Emperor, the Empress, and the princes of the blood meanwhile stood on the balcony. When the performance was over, the Emperor invited his guests into dinner. The repast, as may be imagined, was a colossal affair. More than 800 servants waited at table. Eight oxen and fifty bucks were devoured, while it needed 1,600 bottles of champagn to assuage the thirst of the guests. After dessert they smoked no less than 3,000 cigars.

JOHN BRIGHT, having become a member of Gladstone's Cabinet, was obliged to submit himself again to his constituents. He was re-elected without opposition, after publishing the following straightforward address to them:

"I have accepted office in the administration which has just been formed, and the seat in Parliament which you conferred upon me a month ago is now vacant. I need not tell you how greatly I value your good opinion, and how much I hope, that in again becoming a member of the Government, I have in no degree forfeited it. In one of my speeches during the week before the late election, I told you that in the month of April we should have a new Parliament, in the month of May a new government, and that by the month of June it would be seen that the nation had accepted and adopted a new policy. I hope and believe the change we have witnessed will tend to the honor of the crown and the welfare of the people. Whether in office or out of it, I shall endeavor to serve you faithfully."

THE report of Mr Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, says that of the 697 completed furnaces at the close of 1879 there were 388 in blast, against 265 at the close of 1878, and 309 out out of blast against 427 at the close of 1878. Of those in blast 163 were anthracite, 123 were bituminous, and 103 were charcoal. Of those out of blast 67 were anthracite, 79 were bitumionous, and 163 were charcoal. The followingtable shows the production of iron and steel rails for the last thee years;

Years.	Iron rails, all kinds.	Bessemer, steel rails.	Total.
1877	332,540	432,169	764,709
1878	322,800	559,398	882,685
1879	430,169	983,964	1,113,273

In 1879 there were 23,070,875 tons of pig iron produced against 2,577,361 in 1878.

BY a recent invention paper boxes are made in Boston directly from paper-pulp. The boxes are turned out of any size or shape, perfectly seamless, and of uniform thickness. After drying, the boxes are run through a second machine at the rate of sixty per minute, receiving, under a pressure of 4,000 pounds, such embossing as may be necessary. From the time the paper stock is taken from the bales until the perfect box is turned from the machine manual labor is entirely avoided. By the use of one set of these machines 30,000 boxes can be produced at less than one-third of the lowest market price of hand-made goods, and doing the work of 2,000 hands as the process is ordinarily conducted.

"IN all the history of this government," says the Washington *Star*, "but two men have ever resigned seats in the United States Senate prior to the voluntary retirement of General Gordon. The first was Henry Clay, who resigned in 1842, his term then having about a year to run. His purpose was to retire from public life and seek rest and repose, but he evidently found private life irksome, as he was re-elected to the Senate in 1848. Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, resigned in 1873, but under such circumstances that made it seem to be a not entirely voluntary act on his part. No Senator has ever, like Mr. Gordon, retired almost at the beginning of the term."

WILLIAM J. P. WHITE, the Census Supervisor for Philadelphia, has been displaced, and Edward T. Steel, President of the Board of Education, appointed in his stead. It appears that Mr. White was removed because his appointments for enumerators were unsatisfactory to General Walker, the head of the Census Bureau. Judge Kelley was mainly instrumental in his removal, on account of the appointments in the Fifteenth ward, where it is alleged that all were taken from a faction, which is opposing Kelley's renomination for Congress, and that many were notoriously disreputable characters.

BANCROFT, the historian, has in his house at Washington a fine painting of the Emperor of Germany, presented to him by Emperor William himself. Bancroft will in October be eighty years old. He is tall, thin, and slightly bent, and his weight is not above 120 pounds. His long, thin face, with its firm mouth, youthful eye and full, long beard, is surmounted by snowy hair, which covers a rather small head. His habits are regular, and he works early and hard until three o'clock in the afternoon, when he rides horseback, thirty miles, and a scramble on foot over rocks not being too much for him.

THE Papal Bulls, appointing Dr. Watterson Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, were received last week. The consecration of the new Bishop will probably take place early in July.

WE are indebted to Hon. Russell Errett for interesting documents.

FALL IN WHEAT.

Great Supply in America and Big Harvests in Europe.

[Chicago Times of Thursday.]

The clique speculation in wheat in this market which has prevailed for the past year or two has been a detriment and a bane to the whole west. They afforded a good price to those farmers who have sold early, no doubt, but they have made speculators of the farmers of the west, who have held their wheat back until, in spite of the good prices offered and the prospect of an enormous yield this year to swell their granaries, the farmers have now on their hands a larger proportion of the crop of 1879 than was held by them of the crop of 1878 at this time last year. But while the farmers of the west have been holding back their wheat, the rest of the world has profited by their disposition to speculate. All the world has poured its grain into the European markets where we were obtaining almost a monopoly. England has obtained a great deal of wheat this year from countries which never sent her a bushel before. The clique deal of last year and the present year has given us more competitors in the European market than we have ever had before, and in this way the ring's operations have certainly injured us. The feeling of indignation against the ring can be seen in every commercial report or review of the grain trade which has reached this side of the water from England. It is folly so suppose that practices which are commercially so unhealthy as those of the grain ring can be indulged in long without a serious reaction.

The situation in the wheat market is this: At the eve of what promises to be the largest harvest which America or the world has ever seen, we find ourselves with 7,663,000 bushels of wheat in store here in Chicago, against 721,000 at this time last year. In Milwaukee there are in store between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bushels. In this country and in Canada there are now "in sight"—that is in store at the principal ports,—20,000,000 bushels of wheat. From January 1 to May 15, in the face of the high prices and heavy European demand we have exported, in wheat and in flour reduced to wheat, 26,027,000 bushels against 27,324,000 bushels exported during the same period of last year. The vast and excessive supply of wheat now in store; the certainty that a large proportion of the old crop is now held back by the farmers than is usual; the almost positive certainty that the heaviest crop ever grown in this country is about to be harvested; and the prospect that the English and continental yield of wheat will be large at the coming harvest, are certainly sufficient to impart a bearish feeling to the market. This state of affairs is primarily due to the clique speculation, which has interrupted the ordinary course of the grain traffic, and prevented the crop of 1879 from going into consumption and getting out of the way of its successor.

A Rich Bride.

The London *Telegraph* publishes the following paragraph concerning the betrothal of Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, already announced in our Paris correspondence: "For some months past rumors have been current in court and diplomatic circles to the effect that a marriage was 'in course of arrangement' between Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, and Mlle. Yusupoff, the daughter and co-heiress, with her younger sister of a Russian Prince, who is popularly credited with being the Czar's wealthiest subject. This Muscovite millionaire's income is chiefly derived from house property in the Russian capital, and not very long ago he was prosecuted by the Police authorities of St. Petersburg for allowing his tenements to fall into decay and to lack the commonest sanitary appliances prescribed by law, so that an epidemic broke out among his tenants. It appears, however, from the latest advices that have reached Berlin from the banks of the Nena, that Prince Alexander's betrothal to the elder daughter of the inordinary wealthy nobleman will be celebrated toward the end of the present month. Mlle. Yusupoff is described as an amiable and clever young lady, more remarkable for her varied accomplishments than for her beauty. She will, it is said, bring to the ruler of Bulgaria a dowry of £2,000,000, and expectations of a succession are praised at between £200,000 and £300,000 a year more. His Highness, we believe, will be indebted for this splendid and highly advantageous alliance to the direct agency of his august uncle and god-father the Emperor of Russia."

A SAFE STAND BY FOR THE FAMILY during the season of Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints, Cramps, Diarrhœas, and all Bowel Complaints, is Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam—of admitted efficacy and if occasion should arise, sure to prove useful.

"Infallible" is the verdict of the afflicted when referring to the merits of "Sellers' Liver Pills."

(Written for The Pittsburgh Post.]

A DECORATION LEGEND.

The Parson's Toast.

Around the festal board that stood in mess-room number three
Was grouped the army's fairest flower. The nation's heraldry
Of gold, red, white and blue; flashed swift the yellow lamp-rays back—
From golden-crested epaulet, from empty rifle-sack—
Or sank them in the tattered folds of ensigns overhead,
And turned each stripe to liquid blood, that, dripping from each shred
Into the goblets on the board, had filled them—so it seemed—
With royal blood of patriot hearts, that, standing fast, redeemed
This verdant new Hesperides, and wrenched from out the hand
Of traitorous foes and treacherous friends their God-give'n natal land.
For peace had wrought with magic wand on all Columbia's shores;
And these were gathered here at last, a remnant from the war's
Red battle-fields, to join, in one last hour of blood-bought rest,
In vows of deathless fellowship. And some from out the West,
Some from the East, North, came; but 'mong them all from mouth to mouth
Of only one in bated breath 'twas said, "He's from the South."
And who was he that bore the brand of South-'rner on his brow?
Ah, well! if there the mark was set of traitorous heart, why now
'Twas writ as God's own arching seal in plainness on his front!
For, as the zephyr raised the locks that clustered,—'twas their wont—
O'er forehead fair,—a kindly screen that barred the vulgar crowd,
Who honor not the scars the hero buys with ardent blood,—
A crimson scar two-fingers broad, that traversed all his brow,
Showed where a rebel sabre-point, as e'en the farmer's plow
The soil doth tear, had torn the flesh, and left forever its seal
In quenchless blaze for all the world, the mark of hostile steel;
If rebels mark their comrades thus, then was he their's indeed;
If not he bore the mark, so broad that he that ran might read,
Of Freedom's brotherhood: and more, of Freedom's matchless pride,
Who seals with her own crimson seal her heroes, deep and wide.

Aye this was he, the "Parson called: but surely not because
He aped the holy offices; nor yet for that he was
By age robbed of his vigor; for the fire within his eye
Belied the priestly orisons, the shoulders broad and high
The devotee's habiliments; and scarce the ardent sun,
For two-score summers on his cheek had cast his dun
Imprint,—just tinged the curls with brown that touched his epaulets;
Not for a coward's fear; for, on his breast, from golden frets,
There hung the star his country gave, her bravest thus to mark;
His hand, though fair, was firm and strong as that of Joan d'Arc.
No comrade know exactly why they called him thus, it seems,
For names like this come to us oft like pictures in our dreams,
We know not whence: and go, we know not whither; yet the form
Remains: Perchance because he was so calm in battle's storm;
Perchance because the battle done 'twas his sad wont to walk
The shadowy camp, hands clasped behind, head bowed, and thus, to talk
As though communing with himself, or some dun spirit who
Walked at his side. And one said, as he stately passed in view
Their bivouac fire, a tear dropped on an ember, hissed, and swift
The ruby brand, as though struck by a musket ball, was reft
In countless blackened fragments on the ground: and this 'twas said
An evil omen was; a presage of disasters dread.
Another said he prayed; and spoke of mother-sister, wife;
And asked, if 'twas his will, that God would spare his broken life
Till fled the darksome cloud that hung above him, doomed him now;
That God would help him e'er to keep in strength his patriot vow.
And once, when in the battle's heat he charged the stern command,
That clad in rebel gray stood like a rock against his band,
He flashed his sword, the rudder of his faithful living barge,
Forgot himself, and shouted "For your God, your country, charge!".
* * * * * *
The sounds of revelry swelled high; and wit and repartee
Flew back and forth, from each to each, as each fair fiancee
Was toasted. And some aped a strain that sterner seemed to them,
And toasted mighty chieftains, who, they said, were born to stem
The battle's currents each like Cæsar. Some, too, boasted, wounds;
While some the wake of greatness sought, as e'en the skipper sounds
The main, in fearing carefulness, lest some unbidden rock
Should sink his bark. So, praised they these in hearing, but to mock
Them secret. But the "Parson" said no word, till Fitzhugh Lee,
A colonel of dragoons, said, "most puissant "Parson," see
How these have left thee far behind, in efforts made to woo
The smiles of Love or Greatness. Godlike 'Parson' why don't you
Give us a toast. You sure have shrined within your heart, a love
That's not ideal in all. Come, "Parson," what's her name." Above
The clanking of the sabres scarce his stately voice was heard,
As slow he said, "My country is my love. Yet some have erred;
And they need not our love the less because they erred, but more;
Then this, my toast, bears love to you, as well as they who bore
The burden of the rebel war, and bravely fighting, fell.
They fought for Wrong; yet who will say they fought not nobly well.
I drink," he said, "our Southern dead, whose banner, triple-barred,
Fore'er lies buried with their clay beneath their blood drenched sward;
And"—Here a mighty murmur rose and swelled a deafening din;
Hot hands flashed sabres from their sheaths: hot words the thin
Air filled; and lurid flamed the lamps; and fiery gleaming swords,
Flashed from them on the faces passion-wrought; then broke the cords
That looped our flag: it trembled, fell, and like a wondrous vail,
Spread swift its folds o'er upraised swords, and as a steel-wrought mail
It held them fast within its clasp; for none to pierce it durst;
His hand alone who held the cup essayed to raise it first;
And he alone, who spoke the word, unmoved, calm, smiling stood;
His right hand holding firm the cup that now dripped glowing blood.
And when its folds, confined once more, drooped o'er his shining head,
He smiling raised his glass on high, and kingly to them said,—
Ah! then it seemed some angel-hand had shrined him like a star,
And laid a beam of holy light athwart his crimson scar—
"And more, to Northern freemen all who 'neath the stripes and stars,
Gave their dear lives to save us from those triple Southern bars."
He ceased; and, wond'ring, one by one, they lipped the ruby wine:
Some lower bent to hide the flush of shame and some in time
To hide the tear, that came unbid, as they in fancy saw,
On Southern march, on Northern plain, War's ravenous bloody maw
Wide opened, and within its dark recesses comrades dear,
Whose shoulders touched theirs in the charge; and some the falling tear
Less patience showed when thinking how in anger they had railed
Of late, against their comrades, and had blindly, sternly failed
To see his wondrous valor—more than theirs for he among
The foes of Union dwelt: and, thus, in fighting with them, flung
The firebrands of worse than death, among his kinsmen wide,
As dear to him as theirs to them: so, rough sleeves brushed aside
The tear; and when the hands that late had sought his life, again
Sought his in that new fellowship which only Jove-like men
Can know, he only smiled. But when, up rising in his place,
The colonel said, "I drink the 'Parson's' health and may his face
And name, live in his comrade's hearts, as in the past,
As long as one bright crimson bar of yonder flag shall last:
And more, I give you, boys, three tender cheers for him who kept
Us from forgetting those who were our comrades, and have slept
Long years—" He bowed his head. They cheered. Not as so oft before,
But soft, as roll the echoes from a scarce remembered war.

WAYNE E. GARNET.

BLACK WALNUT FOR ENGLAND.

How the Few Remaining Western Forests are Being Destroyed.

[Des Moines (Iowa) State Register.]

The lumber dealers of England are making a grand raid on Iowa and all the black walnut states, and are fast taking from us all that we have left of that timber. The native forests in Ohio and Indiana were rich with this now precious wood, and the early settlers of those States, in clearing the land for agricultural purposes, destroyed numberless thousands of acres of the timber, little thinking that in doing so they were destroying that which in a few years would have made their lands more valuable than gold or lead mines. The havoc of timber in Ohio and Indiana—the settlers there spending nearly a hundred years in steadily destroying the woods with which they found the surface covered, girdling and killing the great forests one year and burning them the next—is one of the queer things in American history as it is now looked at. The magnitude of it young people now and all the people of the future will never realize. It was an enormous destruction of values, the total of which may be estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars. But it was inevitable. For, although west of Indiana and Ohio there were the known open fields and boundless prairies making up the whole new northwest, where the land lay ready for the plow when the settlers first set foot on it, there was then no iron horse to make it, in its far-away location from the markets of the world, available. So it was ignored, and two generations of industrious people spent their lives and wore them out in the pitiless toil of hewing farms out of the dense forests of Ohio and Indiana. To the people of the present these 75 years of steady assault on the forests seems like a 75 year's war and havoc. For, it is estimated by good judges, that if the States of Ohio and Indiana stood covered now with their native forests they would be worth more in actual value than they are as they stand to-day. The destruction has but lately stopped. The writer here has seen in the last 20 years this destruction going on in Indiana—in the great woods of Jennings and Bartholomew counties. The 80 acres of walnut and poplar that the settler then spent six or eight years of hard labor to destroy would now make him rich, and be worth far more than his cleared farm—and that was only 20 years ago, when there was not this one excuse, that there were no railroads to take settlers to the open land, where the soil was still richer and there were no forests to fell.

But we are writing of this English raid on Iowa. It is a raid to take from us what of black walnut we have left. The traveler along the railroads of this State sees now, at nearly every important station, a little out-door steam saw-mill working away like mad, ripping up black walnut logs into great slabs. All over the West, in the black walnut belt, these little saw mills are cutting up into a certain form of board and thick slabs all the black walnut that can be got hold of. A large and wealthy corporation of Indianapolis men, co-operating with a company of English capitalists, are the proprietors of these mills. They have their buyers out at every little station and in the rural districts, and wherever the smallest patch of black walnut can be found. Two of those little mills are now tearing away in the city of Des Moines, another at Mitchellville, and all that we have left of this valuable timber in Polk county and Central Iowa is fast passing under their saws, coming out broad slabs and going thence directly on the cars on their way to England, where, in their greater wisdom, the people have come to know that black walnut wood is already as valuable, because of its durability, beauty and growing scarcity, as mahogany. It is a general raid all over the West, and our farmers, if they knew of the scheme, would not sell their walnut trees as they are selling them now, for a mere tithe of what they are really worth.

BRIBERY IN ENGLAND.

Instances of Venality in the History of Parliament.

Danby did not exactly introduce the practice of bribing members, but he was the Minister who reduced it to a system. The direct bribery of members in hard cash lasted for about a century. Lord Rockingham was the first Prime Minister who refused to bribe. His term of office was remarkably short. The price of a member's vote ranged, under George III. from £200 to £1,000. Mr. Grenville in asking Lord Saye and Sele, by letter, for his support, enclosed a £200 note. Lord Saye wrote back promising his vote, but returning the money. The tone of Lord Saye's letter is extremely courteous, with absolutely nothing in it of offended dignity. He merely observes that he has made it a rule never to accept presents of that sort. Mr. Grenville replies by complimenting him on his nice sense of honor.

Tillotson had the courage to remonstrate with William III. against the practice. The King took the lecture in good part, and told the Archbishop he was sorry, but could not help himself. "There was no other way with these men." It was in that reign that Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons, was found guilty of taking a bribe of 1,000 guineas to forward a private bill. He was ordered to move a vote of censure on himself from the chair. Next day he was to have moved his own expulsion from the House. He contrived, however, to be ill on the morrow; and the House good-naturedly accepted the excuse. Danby, who had become Duke of Leeds, was reported by a committee of the Commons to have accepted a gift of £5,000, under suspicious circumstances; and impeached accordingly. Luckily or unluckily for the Duke, the witness on whom the Commons counted instantly disappeared. The impeachment had to be dropped, but the Duke's reputation was gone. It is characteristic of the age that his Grace, nevertheless, remained President of the Council for some time longer.

It was on this occasion, by the way, that the Duke told the Peers that amazing anecdote about himself and Mr. Saville. The Duke, as Treasurer, had once had a lucrative office in his gift. "Mr. Saville came to me and said:—'I don't want the place myself, but tell everybody who asks you for it that I recommended him.' 'What, Harry,' I said, 'tell them all?' 'Why, yes; because then whoever does get it will be sure to pay me.' So I told every one who came to me:—'Sir, you are much beholden in this matter to Mr. Saville.' And the end was Harry got a handsome present." An equally good story belongs to this period. Under James II. a member was going to vote the wrong way. "Sir," significantly remarked a Minister, "I think you have a place in the customs?" "Yes," replied the honorable gentleman; "but my brother died yesterday, and left me £700 a year. So I don't care."

JUDGE FIELD AS A DUELLIST.

[From the Boston Herald.]

During Mr. Field's legislative days in the California Legislature the members were little else than walking arsenals. Two-thirds of them carried either bowie-knives or pistols. Some flourished both weapons. When a member entered the House he unstrapped his revolvers and laid them on his desk. It was done with as little concern as hanging up a hat, and it excited neither surprise nor comment. There was a hot debate over the proposed impeachment of Judge Turner. At the conclusion of Mr. Field's argument, B. F. Moore of Tuolumne, arose to reply. He opened his drawer, cocked his revolvers and laid them on his desk. Then he launched himself on a sea of vituperation. Mr. Field was handled without gloves. The most offensive epithets were used, and the speaker openly declared himself responsible for his language at any time or place. Mr. Field answered Mr. Moore's arguments, but made no allusion to his personal remarks. After the adjournment, however, he asked S. A. Merritt to bear a note to Mr. Moore, demanding an apology or satisfaction. Mr. Merritt refused, through fear of being disqualified for office. Mr. Richardson, another member, also declined. Happening into the Senate-chamber, the jurist saw a stonecutter seated at a desk, writing. He was David C. Broderick, President of the State Senate. They were bowing acquaintances. "Why, Judge, you don't look well," said Broderick, "What's the matter?"

"Well, I don't feel well," Field responded. "I don't seem to have a friend in the world."

"What worries you?" inquired the stonecutter.

The jurist gave the particulars of Moore's assault upon his character, and said that, at all hazards, he was determined to call him to account.

"Well, I'll be your friend," Broderick replied. "Write your note; I will deliver it."

The jurist wrote the note at an adjoining desk, and Broderick placed it in Moore's hands. The latter gentleman crawfished. He said that he expected to be a candidate for Congress, and that he could not accept a challenge, because that act would disqualify him. "I have no objection to a street fight, however," he added. The stonecutter replied that a street fight was not exactly the thing among gentlemen, but if Moore would do no better he should be accommodated. He forthwith named time and place, and Moore promised to be on hand. Within an hour, however, he changed his mind. He informed Broderick that the Hon. Drury Baldwin would act as his friend, and deliver a reply to the note of Mr. Field.

On the next morning the stonecutter tested the jurist's skill in the use of a pistol. With a navy revolver Field plumped a knot on a tree at a distance of thirty yards three times out of five. Broderick expressed his satisfaction, and urged the necessity of bringing the matter to a speedy issue. "Bring it to an issue at once," Mr. Field responded. Broderick quickly called upon Drury Baldwin, and asked for a reply to the note. Baldwin replied that his principal had made up his mind to drop the matter. "Then," said the stone-cutter, "as soon as the House meets, Mr. Field will rise in his seat and repeat Moore's language as to his responsibility. He will state that respect for the House prevented him from replying to the attacks in the terms that it deserved when it was made, and, after detailing Moore's refusal to give him satisfaction, he will denounce him as a liar and a coward."

"Then," said Drury Baldwin, "Judge Field will be shot in his seat."

"In that case," rejoined Broderick, "others will be shot in their seats."

At the opening of the House, Mr. Field took his seat at his desk as usual. Broderick was seated near him, with eight or nine personal friends, all armed to the teeth and ready for any emergency. When the journal was read both Field and Moore sprang to their feet, and shouted: "Mr. Speaker!" That officer recognized "the gentleman from Tuolumne," and Mr. Field resumed his seat.

Moore read a written apology, full, ample, and satisfactory.

Broderick afterward befriended Mr. Field on many occasions. They were standing at the bar of a hotel in San Francisco in 1852, when Broderick saw a man throw back his Spanish cloak and level a revolver at his friend. In a twinkling he flung himself betweeu the two men, and pushed Field out of the room. The prompt action undoubtedly saved his life.

IDOLS OF SONG.

Russia's Infatuation for Great Singers.

[London Telegraph.]

It is the proud privilege of musical "stars" to stir the fair breasts of fashion-leading Russian ladies with such mighty impulses of enthusiastic admiration that dames and damsels of the highest rank, carried away by their feelings, are wont now and anon to perform the strangest acts of hero-worship. At the termination of Anton Rubenstein's last concert in Moscow, the patrician beauties of that aristocratic city carried the platform by storm, and devoured the great pianist's hands with fervent kisses, to his manifest embarrassment and confusion.

Still more extravagant was the homage paid some years ago to "handsome Capoul," the celebrated French lyric tenor, who was engaged to sing at a series of concerts got up by a local musical society. One evening, just after singing one of the songs allotted to him, Capoul had occasion to wash his hands. This momentous event reached the ears of some of the ladies present, whose too susceptible hearts had been subdued by the combined charms of his dulcet tones and fascinating features. Forthwith they rushed to his dressing-room, where impetuously besprinkling the floor with the perfumed contents of their smelling-bottles they filled those receptacles with the soapy water in which their idol had laved his dainty fingers, and bore away their sloppy souveniers in triumph, to be treasured up as reverently as though the odor of sanctity had been imparted to them by contact with Capoul's hands.

Apropos of this quaint freak of the Muscovite ladies, the *Russische Zeitung* reminds its readers of a comical incident that took place toward the end of Czar Nicholas' reign, when Salvi, a tenor singer endowed with uncommon personal attractions, having completed his engagement at the Moscow opera-house, was about to take his departure for St. Petersburg. A large number of his female admirers, for the most part patricians of the first water, drove to the railway station to see him off, laden with wreathes and bouquets of costly exotics, and surrounded him on the platform as he was about to get into the train, imploring him in passionate accents to bestow upon them some trifle by which they might recall him to their memories when he should be far away. Salvi was first smitten with painful perplexity by the prayers of his worshippers, but presently a ludicrous notion suggested itself to him, and he proposed, in jest rather than in earnest, that he should administer to each lady a farewell pinch "to remember him by." To his amazement this absurd proposition was hailed with joyful acclamation; and, as he proceeded to put it into execution, the enthusiastic recipient of his souveniers eagerly importuned him to pinch hard, "so as to leave a nice blue mark, that would last a good while, and, above all, where they could see it."

Colored Justice.

[From the Little Rock Gazette.]

Several days ago a white man was arraigned before a colored Justice, down the country, on charges of killing a man and stealing a mule.

"Well," said the Judge, "de facts in dis case shell be weighed wid cerefullness, an' if I hangs yer, taint no fault ob mine."

"Judge you have no jurisdiction only to examine me."

"Dat sorter work 'longs ter de raigular Justice, but yer see I'se been put on as a special. A special hez de right ter make a mouf at the Supreme Court ef he chuses ter."

"Do the best for me you can, Judge."

"Dat's what I'se gwine ter do. I'se got two kinds ob law in dis court, de Arkansaw an' de Texas law. I generally gins a man de right to choose fur hisse'f. Now, what law does yer want de Texas or de Arkansaw?"

"I believe I'll take the Arkansas."

"Wall, den, I'll dismiss yer fur stealin' de mule—"

"Thank you, Judge,"

"And hang yer fur killin' de man—"

"I believe, Judge, that I'll take the Texas."

"Wall, den, I'll dismiss yer fur killin' de man—"

"You have a good heart, Judge."

"An' hang yer fur stealin' de mule. I'll jist take de 'ecasion heah ter remark dat de only difference 'tween de two laws iz de way yer state de case."

CURTIN AND CAMERON.

The Ex-Governor Responds to the Ex-Senator's Interview.

The New York *Herald* the other day printed an elaborate interview with Simon Cameron, in which he attacked ex-Governor Curtin with great bitterness, claiming he nominated him in 1860, loaned him money, and that Curtin was corrupt in office. The *Herald* now interviews Curtin, and this extract shows how he regards Cameron's attack:

General Cameron opposed my nomination strenuously in 1860. I never applied to him for aid. He was a candidate for President at that time, and desired the recommendation for that high office of the convention that nominated me for the office of Governor. My friends being in the majority in that convention gave me the nomination, and General Cameron failed in the object of his ambition at that time and place. I never borrowed from him a dollar of money nor did he ever give me one dollar to promote my election. My father came to this country in 1797. He was twice married, his second marriage being with a daughter of Andrew Greg, who was, as General Cameron states a member of Congress for many years. I had the opposition of General Cameron and his friends during all the period of time I was Governor of this State. He has never been my personal or political friend and I have had very little personal intercourse with him at any time. General Cameron has at all times and under all opportunities been persistent in his defamation of me, and whenever opportunity offers has always seemed desirous to use the newspapers. I have at all times been careful not to make any reply or to take any notice of expressions of his ill will, and would not at this time, in answer to your questions, if they did not seem an unprovoked and deliberate purpose to misrepresent me. My father was more than his peer in all respects, and where he was known—and there remain many memories of his useful and blameless life—General Cameron's attempt to defame his memory or belittle him will be treated with contempt, referred to the vaporings of senility, or the review of a career which cannot bring consolation or satisfaction to him or his friends."

IT WAS THE NOVELIST.

"George Eliot" the Wife of the English Banker.

The formal announcement Tuesday of the marriage of John Walter Cross to Mary Ann Evans Lewes, in London, recalls the disputed question as to whether or not the bride was the first wife of the late George Henry Lewes, the author, or Marian Evans, better known as "George Eliot, the novelist," who lived with Lewes after his separation from his first wife. A New York *Times* reporter called yesterday upon a well-known gentleman of that city, who is a near relative of John Walter Cross, and learned from him that the lady who has married his relative is really "George Eliot," and not the lady who bore the legal title of Mrs. Lewes. Mr. Cross is twenty years the junior of his bride, but is, according to his relatives, infatuated with the literary talents and charming conversational powers of the eminent author. As proof of the fact that Mr. Cross did not "marry for money," it is stated that he insisted on having his wife's large fortune settled upon the children of the original Mrs. Lewes, and that was done. Mr. and Mrs. Cross are now enjoying an extended tour through Italy and the Tyrol. They are expected to return to England in August, when their future home is to be at Chelsea, on the Thames Embankment.

UNBELIEF.

There is no unbelief,
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod,
And waits to see it pass away the clod,
Trust in God.

Whoever says, when clouds are in the sky:
"Be patient, heart! light breaketh by and by,"
Trust the Most High.

Whoever sees, 'neath winter's field of snow,
The silent harvest of the future grow,
God's power must know.

Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep,
Content to lock each sense in slumber deep,
God knows will keep.

Whoever says: "To-morrow," "The Unknown,"
"The Future," trusts that power alone
He dares disown.

The heart that looks on when the eyelids close,
And dares to live when life has only woes,
God's comfort knows.

There is no unbelief;
And day by day, and night unconsciously,
The heart lives by that faith the lips deny;
God knoweth why.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

REMEMBRANCES.

How dear to my heart is the school I attended
And how I remember, so distant and dim,
That red-headed Bill and the pin that I bended
And carefully put on the bench under him!
And how I recall the surprise of the master,
When Bill gave a yell and sprang up with the pin
So high that his bullet head busted the plaster
Above, and the scholars all set up a grin.
That active boy Billy, that high-leaping Billy!
That loud-shouting Billy that sat on a pin!
—*American Queen.*

PRINTED for private circulation—counterfeit bank notes.

A WOMAN is the official reporter of the Washington County (Ohio) Court.

MR. COURTNEY'S new rowing apparatus has gone to meet Edison's electric light.

A WESTERN Coroner recently had, in one day three cases of did-not-know-it-was-loaded.

IT is thought in Texas that the tax on commercial travelers there will yield the State $60,000 a year.

MAJOR PRINCE of Boston is endeavoring to secure John Quincy Adams as Fourth of July orator in that city.

OLD Pokebury, Blood Sucker, Grand Turk, Scud, Old Hat, and Squedunk are names of mines in Arizona.

MRS. LANDER, with her two boys, sails on the 10th for Europe, going thither to witness at Obbrammergan the Passion Play.

SENATOR WALLACE'S family has returned from Washington and taken up their residence in Clearfield for the summer.

A PROMINENT Auburn grocer gave his washerwoman a bar of soap as a reward for returning $3,000 she had found in one of his garments.

"DON CAMERON'S check book is expected to do missionary work at Chicago among the Southern delegations," remarks the Washington *Star* (Rep.)

MISS EMILY SOLDENE has made arrangement to revisit the United States next autumn accompanied by Miss Clara Vesey and Miss Rosa Stella.

THE phrase, "bad form," has grown so threadbare in England that it is set down as "a detestable vulgarity that marks the character of those who use it."

FRIENDS of Governor Wiltz of Louisiana, have paid $15,000 for a house in New Orleans and will present it to his wife. One of the number gave $5,000.

ALEXANDER DUMAS' fortune is estimated at $500,000, outside of his collection worth nearly as much. Every penny of it he has derived from his literary labors.

SENATOR AND MRS. BRUCE, colored, are quoted as expressing their regret that people should come and pay them "duty calls" when their hearts are left behind.

THERE has been a great increase of late years in wheat cultivation in British India and it is estimated that India now ranks fourth among wheat-producing countries.

EX-SENATOR J. DE PUY DAVIS, who has been located in Texas for some time past, has returned to his old home in Reading and will resume the practice of law.

CARLYLE is said to be rapidly failing. He cannot now hold a cup without spilling its contents. He is resigned at the prospect of death, fearing to survive his intellectual faculties.

IT is intimated by the Atlanta *Constitution*, that General Longstreet will take special pains while at Constantinople to induce the Sultan to buy a farm in Georgia, and move over.

GEN. MYER, "Old Probabilities," was an army physician, when he discovered the system of army and navy signalling used in this country. Mrs. Myer is very wealthy in her own right.

NEW YORK pays more for tobacco than for bread. Dealers say that there are smokers in the city who average 100 cigars a week, and men whose cigar bills run up to thousands of dollars per annum.

SOMEBODY, it is said, once asked Disraeli how it was that the Queen showed him so much favor, and got a simple answer: "Well—er—the fact is, I—er—never contradict, and—er—I sometimes—er forget."

MR. ARCHBISHOP FORBES, the well-known war correspondent of the London *Daily News*, proposes visiting this country in September, and intends to give here a new lecture entitled "Royal People I have Met."

A BRIDE of a month went to a married lady of a quarter of a year and said:—"My darling says that women are fools." "Never mind," said the other, "he is only studying nouns. Wait until he reaches adjectives."

A TELEGRAM from Atlanta, Ga., reports the birth there, on the 18th inst., of a child weighing 20 pounds 10 ounces. Its father, Mr. Lock McBride is a shop-keeper, and its mother the sister of a prominent lawyer of the city.

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT has a new drama entitled "Pendragon," written by Mr. W. W. Young, and founded on one of the legends of King Arthur. This will be produced by Mr. Barrett in Chicago on September 27.

HE had one son hanged, another in the San Quentin Penitentiary, and his wife had eloped with a chromo peddler. "Have you any family?" he was asked by a fellow-passenger. "None to speak of," was the potent retort.

EMPLOYING the old-time phase of General Toombs, the Columbus (Ga) *Enquirer* says that Governor Colquitt's appointment of ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown as United States Senator "fatigues the indignation."

IT has been found that Senator Don Cameron, when a member of the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Republican Convention in 1868, flatly refused to be bound by the instructions of his State Convention to vote for Andrew G. Curtin.

COLONEL BEE, the Chinese Consul at San Francisco, says that the Chinese immigration at that part has substantially ceased, and that steamships are taking many Chinamen home.

SECRETARY RAMSEY'S family will pass the summer at their home in Minnesota. The Secretary will remain in Washington during the Congressional vacation, taking perhaps short trips out of the city.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S new dwelling in K street, in Washington has a front of twenty-seven feet and a depth of seventy-five feet. It is built of brick with rich and elaborate stone finishing, and will cost about $25,000.

THE French and English ministers and several attaches of the prominent legations will spend the season at Newport. Prince Leopold is among the expected guests. If he comes at all he will be entertained by the English minester.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY will sail for America in July, accompanied by his wife and children, and will remain here for four months. He will put his eldest son—a young man just attaining his majority—in a law office at Cincinnati.

THE Vandalia (Ind.,) Railroad Company is sued for $10,000 damages by a woman who, though she had bought a sleeping car ticket, could not get a berth. She claimed that a night of travel in an ordinary passenger car ruined he health.

THE farm of Senator Don Cameron in Lancaster county, Pa., comprises between three and four hundred acres of fine, cultivated land, which produce the best crops of corn, wheat and tobacco. He has forty-nine head of cattle ready for maket.

ROBINSON WARRAN of St. Clairsville, Ohio, had always been so submissive under the domination of his wife, that when he finally nerved himself to protest against her clubbing their child, she furiously caught up a handy revolver and killed him.

THREE blind girls went out for a walk in St. Louis. They were familiar with the street, and made their way with ready confidence; but they knew nothing of a deep excavation lately made, and so walked into it. One was killed, and the others badly hurt."

GENERAL LEWIS B. PARSONS, who is urged by many Illinois Democrats as a candidate for Governor of their State, graduated at Yale, was an old associate and assistant of General McClellan, and is a railroad lawyer. He was a war Democrat.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE'S summering-house at Newport, R. I., has cost about half a million dollars. The cost of the main staircase alone, the wood of which was imported and the carving done in the Florentine style of workmanship, was $40,000.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* reports General Joseph E. Johnston as saying in that city that the selection of no other man in the entire South would have given him so much gratification as the appointment of ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown as United States Senator.

FRANCIS MILLES FINCH, who has just been appointed Associate Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, is more of a poet than a jurist. He wrote, among other popular bits, "Nathan Hale," "The Blue and the Gray" and "Sparkling and Bright."

A DEMURE, diminutive girl, aged 18, is under arrest in Philadelphia for bigamy. She has three living husbands, all of whom she has married within two years. When asked why she had done this, she said: "They were all good fellows, and they coaxed me so."

MR. GEORGE W. JESSOP, author of "A Gentleman from Nevada," is from Dublin, aged 34 years. His journalistic and American experience was obtained chiefly in San Francisco. He is versatile and noted as a character and dialect poet, and is of a pleasant social nature,

GENERAL MILES, the famous Indian fighter, is quoted as saying: 'The average Colorado squatter sells his gun and ammunition to Indians for about four times its value, and expects to have another furnished him by the government when the Indians begin to kill."

THE Philadelphia *Times* says: "Governor Hoyt begins to loom up as the favorite of the Grant men of Pennsylvania for the Vice Presidency. There are two reasons why he won't be taken. First he has too much sense to want it, and, second, he couldn't get it if he did."

A CENTENARIAN ex-soldier, who recently died in a Russian villiage, continued his business of tailor till death, though he had been blind for forty years. His sense of touch was so acute that he could distinguish different bank notes. He used to thread his needle by means of his tongue.

GEN. JOS. R. HAWLEY of Connecticut, who was to take the place of Hon. Horatio Seymour in delivering the annual address at the Berks county fair, has also declined. He says "My political friends in Connecticut insist that I shall make no engagements for September or October."

MISS WILSON is a Delaware heiress and beauty. She fell in love with a farm hand, because she deemed him heroic; but when they eloped, and he ran away across the fields at the approach of her pursuing father, she concluded that she had overrated him, and went back home contentedly.

IT is a curious circumstances that Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, who a few years ago stoutly opposed the abolition of the statute of Queen Anne, by which members accepting office under the Crown have to resign their seats, should be the only Cabinet Minister now unseated by its operation.

A NEW and fascinating amusement has been introduced in Chicago by small children whose parents live at hotels. It consists in scattering the blocks used in building play-houses along the stairs leading from the upper floors of the hotel. The game is for the boarders to get down stairs alive.

JACOB BENNET heard angry voices in his house at Sedalia, Mo., and on peeping in saw that the wife whom he was living with was confronted by the wife whom he had deserted. He cautiously stole away and sent a policeman to separate the women, who were found fighting furiously with knives.

CLEEENCEAU of Paris who lately married an American girl, is an expert swordsman and pistol shot, and more dangerous as an antagonist because he is left-handed. He has killed nobody, as yet reported with his sword or pistol, though he may have done so with his pills, for he is a doctor.

THE Greenbackers expect full delegations to their National Convention at Chicago from New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Maine, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri. They have opened headquarters at the Palmer House in that city.

THE Prince of Wales, on the 6th of May, gave a dinner to Mr. Gladstone and the members of the new Cabinet. Amid this royal and aristocratic company, says the London *Times*, appeared such severe representatives of Radical and almost Democratic principles as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke.

COLONEL BLANTON DUNCAN has sued the Louisville *Courier-Journal* for libel, laying his damages at $25,000. The *Courier-Journal* charged that Duncan bore a bad part in the Bloody Monday riots of August, 1855, when in a conflict between native-born and foreign citizens of Louisville many persons were killed.

MADAME MODJESKA has achieved an unmistakable triumph in England. All of the London papers are enthusiastic in her praise, and the Athenæum, the most coldly critical of them all, says "the value of a triumph such as was obtained by Madame Modjeska on her first appearance cannot easily be over estimated.

MR. FREDERIC TYLER, of Hartford Connecticut, who is now a little more than eighty-five years old, and is in fair health, can remember seeing a man who was born in 1699. It was his grandfather, Mr. Tyler, who was born in that year and lived until 1800, covering the whole of the eighteenth century with his life.

THE father of the House of Commons has again been returned to it in the person of Mr. Mansel-Talbot who has sat for Glamorganshire since 1830. The fact that a man of 77 should have refused a peerage and sought re-election is significant of the fascination which the House, reputed "the pleasantest club in London," exercises over its members.

SAMUEL S. SCATTERGOOD was a conservative importer of Mediterranean fruits in Philadelphia, and had amassed about $250,000. A year ago he invested nearly all his money in Leadville mining projects, and they have all failed. Not only was his own fortune engulfed but friends were led by him into similar loss. He could not bear his adversity, and hanged himself.

GENERAL WALKER writes to Mr. Steel, the new Supervisor of the Census in Philadelphia: "You will be bound by no appointments or promises of appointment made by Mr. White. You will be asked to consider nothing but the good of the service. The whole service, from top to bottom, will be completely under your command. This office will render every facility within its means."

ACCORDING to M. Edmond About there are at least 2,000 pictures in the present French Salon which no dealer would show in his window. Within the last twenty years the number of pictures hung has doubled, without art reaping much advantage. M. Paul Parfait gives us an amusing description of some previous Salons. That of Year IX (1801), contained only 486 works of all descriptions instead of, as to-day, 7,289.

AN ex-cadet, who resigned from West Point because he whaled a colored cadet, relates the litte incident as follows: "Subsequently, in discussing the matter myself, and U. S. Grant, Jr., who was in my class, bounced the colored boy and gave him a severe drubbing, beating him over the head with a tent-peg, and laying him up for a time. An investigation into the affair was had, the matter of beating the colored boy was sifted down to myself and young Grant and we were both notified that we could resign or be discharged. Either young Grant or I had to go and I went.

A SAN FRANCISCO letter says: "Leprosy is not uncommon here among Chinamen. But it is not paraded. Some white men have it, reputed to come from the Sandwich Isles. It is not contagious. The Hawaiian Government has for sixteen years spent $50,000 a year in vain efforts to stamp it out. An island is set apart for lepers. There are 700 at present insulated and guarded. About 400 a year die, but new ones replace them. Many are hid by families and friends. Those in this city escaped scrutiny in emigrant ships from China. They are employed in cigar-making."

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

Unfriendly Comments by a Clearly Disloyal Editor.

[From the London News.]

The drawing-room which the Queen will hold to-morrow is already the subject of much searching and palpitation of heart. There is a distressing want of incident to enliven the palace festivities on these occasions. Every nobleman or gentleman kneels, with a face as solemn as though he were about to say his prayers. Every lady makes a "cheese" as though her salvation depended on it not curdling. Now, these gymnastic fears are not, and cannot in the nature of things be, always performed with either grace or safety. Even on the very latest occasion when the Queen's Majesty was pleased to delight the privileged classes with a pageant of the sort above mentioned something in a high-born lady's dress came undone with such disastrous consequences that two household dignitaries were constrained to hurry forth from their customary places of discreet retirement, and envelop the lovely gymnast with the shawls and other wraps which her mischance required. Nevertheless, as she retired under these friendly coverings there was a prolonged sound of rip, rip, ri-ip, reek, twak. It was as though satins and silks were contending in darkness and mystery till they parted asunder, and the high-born lady's exit from the splendid scene was made by the distressing leaps and bounds of one who jumps in a sack. In truth, the illustrious lady's things had got into an inextricable tangle. Also, the number of eminent Englishmen who tumble over their swords on drawing-room days is painful to contemplate, and it is confidently alleged that it would be still greater were it not for a wise provision which tacitly excludes all old married men, and gives up the drawing-rooms mainly to bridegrooms on the first presentation of their consorts. Some of the events which occur would excite a painful emotion in well constituted minds, as when of late a smart military officer, who had but the solitary personal defect of being near-sighted, cannoned in among the diplomatic corps in backing out of his sovereign's presence, and put spurs to the legs of an Ambassador, accredited to this country by a friendly power. His Excellency, as he came his exalted position, was in silk stockings, and his sufferings were so acute that it acquired all the practical diplomacy and special knowledge of the subject possessed by the late Foreign Secretary to pacify the wounded Ambassador's disturbed convictions touching the inviolability of his person in these realms.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office---Post Building, No. 145 Wood Stree

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEORGE A. JENKS,
OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. R. P. DECHERT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAUSE OF DELAY.

We have held back the WEEKLY POST in hopes of being able to give the result of the Chicago Convention, but go to press without it, as the Convention promises to be long and stormy. The proceedings of two days will be found in this issue.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

[From The Daily Post of Thursday.]

THE Chicago Convention perfected its temporary organization yesterday, and after a brief session, devoid of any striking incident, on motion of CONKLING adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning, in order to give the Committee on Credentials opportunity to hear and determine contests. The most important are those from Illinois and Louisiana. There are two contested districts from this State—the Lancaster and Chester districts—from which the Republicans sent "kickers" to Chicago against Mr. CAMERON's Harrisburg set-up. This Committee on Credentials is the strongest one in ability and political experience appointed by the Convention, and embraces such skilled wire pullers as CHANDLER of New Hampshire, CESSNA of Pennsylvania, RAUM of Illinois, TRACY of New York, MITCHELL of Oregon, and others of like crookedness. On the report of this committee, which is undoubtedly anti-GRANT, there will probably be important test votes to-day and very likely bitter discussion, especially if an attempt is made to disturb LOGAN'S Illinois delegation. The speeches of CAMERON in calling the Convention to order and HOAR as temporary chairman, were very common place affairs. Both of them fresh from scenes of corruption, intimidation and wire pulling, without parallel in the history of National Conventions, of course found it necessary to laud the virtues of Republicanism and the evils of Democracy. CAMERON was moderate in this respect, but HOAR gave free vent to his Yankee intolerance and fanaticism, spiced with downright falsehood. Of course this was favorably received by delegates who have been intent for days in vilifying each other and denouncing their own chosen leaders as men not to be trusted.

It is very likely the candidate, whoever he is to be, was made last night. The GRANT men still profess confidence, but not so arrogantly as a few days ago. The anti-GRANT people boast they have the imperialists beaten, and if so convinced, will at once divide into hostile camps. Beating GRANT was their only bond of union. This division may give opportunity for a renewal of effective work by the Third Termers. It seems to be conceeded GRANT will lead on the first ballot, with 50 or 60 votes less than a majority; that BLAINE will fall behind GRANT at least 30 votes, while SHERMAN is credited with about 100, and some scattering for EDMUNDS, WASHBURNE and WINDOM. If GRANT does not gain on the third ballot, and there appears to be danger of BLAINE'S nomination, the GRANT delegates will probably make a dash for EDMUNDS, and nominate him to beat BLAINE. A prominent Pittsburgher, near to CAMERON, sent a private dispatch yesterday to this city stating that EDMUNDS would be the candidate, which was pretty clear evidence of the direction of CAMERON'S thoughts. If EDMUNDS should be nominated, it is likely the candidate for Vice President will be either WASHBURNE, Gov. FOSTER of Ohio, or BEN. HARRISON of Indiana. LOGAN and the Illinois delegation would oppose WASHBURNE, and that may prevent his nomination.

[From The Daily Post of Friday.]

THE Chicago Convention moves slowly. The organization, committees and entire machinery of the body, including the packed gallaries, are under the control of the anti-GRANT coalition, and it marches remorselessly over the crushed hopes and vaulting ambition of the "great commander." When the Convention met yesterday morning, CONKLING was anxious for delay until the Committee on Credentials reported. The anti-GRANT faction opposed and carried their point, and then to show their control of the Convention renewed CONKLING'S motion as their own and carried it. At the afternoon session, the Third Termers changed their line of action, and insisted on going on with business so far as the committee was ready to report on contested seats. A motion was submitted to this effect by General SHARP of New York, and sustained by CONKLING and BOUTWELL. The vote on it was the first test vote on a call of States the Convention has had, and resulted disastrously for CONKLING. It stood 318 for SHARP'S motion and 406 against, showing that the Convention is now completely under the control of the coalition even without the advantage it will have from the report on contested seats, which will turn out probably 27 GRANT men and seat as many of the coalition. GRANT'S vote by the pruning process will probably be reduced on the first ballot to less than three hundred. The significance of the test vote of yesterday—318 to 406—was fully appreciated in the Convention, and created uproarious enthusiasm on one side and corresponding depression on the other. The first vote in Convention is now estimated as follows:

Grant	286	Edmunds	40
Blaine	295	Windom	10
Sherman	125		

There will be heated and excited discussion to-day over the reports of the Committees on Crcdentials and Rules. The latter limits debate and rejects the unit rule, while the former upsets LOGAN'S Illinois generalship, for which he was so much applauded. There can hardly be any doubt of the adoption of the Committees' reports, unless the GRANT men break the BLANE-SHERMAN coalition, which seems improbable. It now looks as if the GRANT faction would be the first to go to pieces, and last night's dispatches say they were looking for a dark horse to defeat BLAINE. The names suggested are EDMUNDS, HARRISON of Indiana, and possibly GARFIELD.

AN official table has lately been published in England, giving the values of articles of food imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 1858 to 1878. This table includes live animals, provisions, breadstuffs, beverages, fruits, fresh and preserved, &c., and it shows in a remarkable way the increasing dependence of the United Kingdom upon other countries for its subsistence, showing at the same time, however, the wealth and industry of the country, which enables it to stand such a heavy strain upon its resources. In 1858 the total value of articles of food imported was £57,217,000. Without detailing the articles of import or the gradual increase year by year, it is sufficient to state that in 1879 these imports of articles of food exceeded in value £200,000,000. The increase was from two hundred and eighty-five millions of dollars to one thousand millions. The increase was much greater in some articles than others. Thus in live animals and provisions the importation was seven times greater in 1878 than in 1858. The movement in wheat, while fluctuating from year to year, according as harvests are good or bad, yet shows a steady average increase. Thus from 1858 to 1867 the average annual imports of wheat and flour was about £18,000,000, while for the ten succeeding years the average has been nearly £25,000,000, proving a growing incapacity of British soil to produce as much wheat as the country demands. This is emphasized still more strongly by the increase in the imports of other breadstuffs and provisions, the aggregates of which, including wheat, were nearly three times as great in 1878 as in 1858, while the growth of population in the same period has been less than 36 per cent.

THE New York Legislature adjourned at the close of last week, and without meddling with existing laws on the subject of voting for electors. Among the measures which became a law, was one empowering the State acting as a trustee, to accept the transfer of delinquent or repudiated bonds of other States from her own citizens owning them, and to bring suit in its own name, according to the forms prescribed by the Constitution for the recovery of the defaulted debt. The interest of New York in this law is very great, her citizens holding claims against defaulting States, including overdue and unpaid interest, to the amount of $200,000,000. It is understood that suits will soon be brought in the Supreme Court of the United States, in accordance with this law, on the repudiated or delinquent bonds of Minnesota and Virginia. This new law has a curious history. It was first suggested by Mr. JOHN F. HUME, formerly editor of the Missouri *Democrat*, but the hint was finally put in shape by General BRADLEY T. JOHNSON of Baltimore, in an article contributed by him to the Boston *Law Journal*. A bill was drawn up in conformity to it and passed the New York Legislature in 1878, but Gov. ROBINSON vetoed it. Last summer Mr. HUME took the same bill to New Hampshire and secured its passage by the Legislature of that State. But, as this statute was thought to be in some measure inadequate, and as the citizens of New York were most largely interested, it was thought expedient to have another bill, and the law as it now stands was prepared. It involves important principles—the coercion of a State, by the Federal judiciary, to pay its debts—and the weight of opinion is against its constitutionality. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the law will be awaited with much interest. If sustained it turns over a new leaf in the history and powers of the Federal Courts.

"GOV. TILDEN," the St. Louis *Republican* declares, "is the commanding figure of the political situation, representing not merely the principles of the Democratic party, but its everlasting condemnation of the electoral commission fraud of 1876. At some period in the future an impartial hand will write the history and weigh the characters of the last presidential election. It will then appear that his forbearance and quiet endurance of wrong in that emergency, when he held in his hand the dread possibilities of social anarchy and bloodshed which have been adversely criticised, form the bright and golden crown of his career. When Radical leaders conceived and constructed a fraud; when the highest judicial tribunal prostituted justice to carry it out; when the whole fabric of public peace and liberty trembled in the balance, this man was calm, wise, and self-contained enough to subordinate himself for the benefit of the people, to understand and to exemplify the truth that it was better to submit to a fraud, when in the guise of law, than to plunge the nation into a vortex of blood. How would it be now with the American people had Mr. TILDEN been as rash and blindly ambitious as some of the reckless Hotspurs who now assail him it is not agreeable to contemplate."

EDITORIAL MENTION.

"IT will be a d——d shame if they don't nominate father."—Col. FRED GRANT, on detached service.

DON CAMERON told FRYE of Maine on Wednesday, he was disgusted with politics. We believe you, my boy.

THE Boston *Post* says the Maine delegates to Cincinnati, elected on Tuesday, although uninstructed are all for TILDEN if he is a candidate.

A JUVENILE member of the ring remarked yesterday that the boys will have to live on snow balls next winter if BLAINE is nominated.

THIS touching story is from the New York *Evening Post's* Chicago special:

"Where is Mr. Blaine's bust?" the writer asked of a Chicagoan in charge of the Convention decorations.

"We have put in no busts or portraits of living men," was the reply.

"But Grant is"—

"Dead," was the solemn interruption.

HORATIO SEYMOUR on Tuesday completed his three score and ten years, and entered upon what may be called with truth, a green old age. No citizen of the Republic is more universally respected, and few regarded with a higher degree of affection.

IT is just as well to remember that the Democrats of the House on Monday, made an effort to take up the joint rule providing an orderly and fair method of counting the electoral votes and declaring the result. The Republicans opposed action, and to defeat it adopted the revolutionary plan of leaving the House without a quorum. They refused to vote. This fact may be of importance one of these days.

NOTWITHSTANDING there are thousands of workingmen idle, and from present appearances will remain so during the summer, yet the beautiful features of the tariff, which include constant employment and good wages for the mechanic and laborer, will be demontrasted at Beaver as plain as figures on a blackboard. With every mill idle and hands on a strike, there ought to be no lack of numbers or enthusiasm on the occasion. Will there be a resolution in favor of the Republican party offered?

THE country is entering upon the liveliest season of competitive telegraphing it has yet seen. The American Union, JAY GOULD'S new enterprise, and the Western Union have locked horns in a struggle for business which promises a great cutting in rates. After its effects have been worked out in the stock market we suppose there will be a combination or a pooling of business, and the companies will get back all they have lost by competition. It usually takes that shape in railroads and telegraphs.

MR. PARNELL, a cable dispatch reports, is hard at work, preparing a bill for the relief of the Irish tenantry. It will be in the form of an amendment to the GLADSTONE act of 1870, and aiming to make the qualified property right enjoyed at present by the tenant under that measure absolute. By the proposed bill the landlords would be deprived of the power of arbitrary eviction, and would be reduced to the same level as ordinary creditors. They could still evict, but they would be compelled to compensate the tenant or allow him to sell his interest in his farm. The Irish members say that the government is favorable to the principle of the measure, but does not see the way clear to dealing with the land question this session.

THE Springfield *Republican* is one of the few Republican journals capable of stating a fact without inquiring whether or not it will do the party any good. A Boston paper having stated that the rule proposed by Senator MORGAN for counting the electoral vote is "utterly bad," the Springfield newspaper says "it is just half as bad as that proceeded upon by a Republican Congress in 1869 and 1873. It requires both Houses to concur to reject the vote of a State,—that allowed either Houses to do it." It is worth noting, in this connection, that even Senator EDMUNDS, than whom there is no more intense partizan in or out of the Senate—with the possible exception of CONGER—admitted, in his remarks, that the old rule was utterly indefensible.

ANOTHER army abuse has just been exposed in a report from the War Department to Congress giving the names of army officers who are on detached service, and showing, the additional pay and allowances which each has received on that account. There were 200 officers on detached service last February, 157 of whom, by virtue of that fact, were in receipt of extra pay and allowances. It requires about $63,000 a year to meet these additional payments, and the whole amount expended under the assignments reported is about $450,000. Among the officers on detached service are Major O. E. BABCOCK, who has received nearly $12,000 extra pay, and Lieutenant FREDERICK D. GRANT, who has received nearly $17,000. Colonel FRED'S "detached service" just now, is lobbing for "father" in the Chicago hotels. It would have been worth a million to have seen DON CAMERON suppress the young man the other way.

WHETHER it is a good time for a strike or a lock-out now, is a point which we suppose employers and employes are fully able to determine. The iron masters are insisting on maintaining a scale which they endeavored to break down last fall, while the operatives are striking against a scale they struck to maintain a few months ago. This shows an advance in the concessions of the employers as well as the demands of the operatives. We are half persuaded neither side are very much in earnest, and feel that a reduction in production in certain lines of manufacture would be a benefit, and a good time to secure it is by a supension of work during the heated term. Then the mills usually close at this time, or a little later, for summer repairs. Some of the operators have signed the scale, we suppose to complete contracts, and others will do it when it is to their interest. The demonstration of the iron masters last year and their subsequent concession has not encouraged the belief they are equal to a prolonged suspension of work.

The Rich Men of Gotham.

There is no more attractive reading to the mass of business men in pursuit of fortunes than that of the sketches of the character of those who have become prominent by their conceded great wealth. A writer in New York, in doing something in this line, claims that no city in the world, outside of London and Paris, can show as much private wealth as the city of New York. The richest man in England at present is said to be the Duke of Westminster, whose income from London property alone is estimated at £400,000. His rural landed estate yields some £100,000 more. His total income from real and personal estate aggregates about $1,500,000. Great as is this income, this champion of New York says it does not come up to the income enjoyed by Mr. John Jacob Astor or Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, New York's chief millionaires. The Astor fortune, at present real estate values, is estimated at not less than $100,000,000, while Mr. Vanderbilt represents the largest accumulation of private wealth in America. Mr. Vanderbilt's yearly income exceeds $5,000,000. The late Rothschild, of Paris, left a fortune of 1,000,000,000 francs ($200,000,000). It must, however, be remembered that the enormous wealth of the Rothschilds belongs to different members of a house or firm, while William H. Vanderbilt is practically sole owner of the great properties and vast estates bequeathed him by his father. Jay Gould now ranks high among New York millionaires. He is estimated at $25,000,000, and bids fair, if he lives ten or fifteen years longer, to double his present fortune. Taken all in all, Jay Gould is probably today the shrewdest railroad manager and the boldest speculative operator in these United States. A few years ago he was comparatively unknown outside of Wall street. Edward H. Green represents another great railroad fortune, estimated at over $20,000,000. He is the chief owner in the great Louisville and Nashville combination, and is said to practically control that road. Henry Hilton can be safely put down at $20,000,000. In April, 1876, Cornelia M. Stewart, widow of the late A. T. Stewart, transferred to Mr. Hilton all her interest in the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. Wise investments made during the period of depression have, it is said, greatly swollen Mr. Hilton's wealth. Besides the well known men of wealth at the head of the old Knickerbocker families, such as the Rhinelanders, Hammersleys, Schermerhorns, Stevenses, Lennoxes, &c., all representing vast landed estates in New York, there are a great number of minor millionaires, worth from one to two millions, who live and die without attracting any particular attention, unless they have something besides money to signalize them. Crossing the Atlantic again, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, with a population of about one hundred thousand, is reported to be the richest city of *its size* in the whole world. It is asserted that there are one hundred Frankforters worth from four million dollars to five million dollars each, and two hundred and fifty who are worth one million dollars and upward. The city is one of the great banking centres of the globe. Its aggregate banking capital is estimated at two hundred million dollars—more than one-fourth of which the Rothschilds, whose original and parent house is there, own and control.

MANY of the New York clergymen last Sunday indulged in prayers in behalf of the Chicago and Cincinnati Conventions, that they would be ruled to a wise purpose, and nominate good men. Beecher among the rest joined in the supplications, and prefaced his petitions with some racy remarks:

I don't think at this time we have any reason for apprehension. I hope for the best things. I don't think that if Benjamin F. Butler was President of the United States the Lord would be scared a bit. Even newspapers can't put a man down if he has got anything in him, and nobody can destroy this nation but the nation itself. If this nation is true to itself, to its experience and to the moral inspirations which belong to the people, we are not going to be put down by this administration or that administration. There is danger, but the danger has been in our system ever since we have been a nation; and when we are a nation of angels there wont be any scratching * * * I hold that the politicians are worthy of their bread and of their salaries, and we never shall have a perfect government until we have men trained to the business of politics, and attending strictly to their business. So long as the community is dead to all the elements that go to constitute a true government, what folly it is to ask God to make up all their faults by now putting out his hand and "fixing" Chicago, "fixing" Cincinnati! Yet, there is no harm in praying; but if God answers your prayer you will find it will be answered not at the muzzle. It will kick back. God may give you a bad goverment as the best way of giving you a good one. The rod, perhaps, is what you need, and not the sugar-plum.

A Gent.

[Atlantic Monthly.]

Mr. Bartlett, in his Dictionary of Americanisms, gives gent as an abbreviation of gentleman, but it has been reserved for the slang dictionary to define its precise position in the scale of descent. Gent is said by this authority to be "a contraction of gentleman in more senses than one—a dressy, showy, foppish man, with a little mind, who vulgarizes the prevailing fashion." As the gent is thus a product and representative of certain social conditions, there is a certain fitness in the word which characterizes him. Being only a nominal part of a gentleman, it is well to have his name bear witness to that fact. Language, even in its corruptions, thus becomes the guardian and vehicle of truth.

A witticism of Count d'Orsay illustrates the significance of the word gent better than some graver expositions. The story is that he and Tom Allen went to dine at the house of a Hebrew millionaire, and on their arrival overheard one of the host's flunkeys saying to another, "The gents are come." "Gents!" echoed Allen. "What a wretched low fellow! It's only worthy a public house." "I beg your pardon," replied the Count, "It is quite correct. The man is a Jew. He means to say the Gentiles have arrived; gent is short for Gentile." This Jew d'esprit, as the narrator wickedly calls it, had truth as well as wit, for Gentile, from the Latin *gens*, has the same origin as gentleman.

The word gent formerly did duty as an adjective, old English writers using it to express the softer qualities of the female sex. A "lady gent," instead of being a lady's man or coxcomb, was an elegant or gentle lady. Doubtless an element of softness is associated with gent as a noun, but, being connected with the head rather than the heart, the perpetuation of the quality can hardly be considered desirable.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, the novelist, has a quaint cottage at Georgetown, D. C., built in the crevice of a high, steep rock, and commanding a series of fine views of hill and river.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

An Appeal to the Democracy of Fayette County.

Morgan R. Wise makes the following statement to a portion of his Congressional district, and claims the usages of the party. He puts the matter in a strong shape:

I am a candidate for re-election to Congress, subject to Democratic usages, and was not aware until within a few hours, that my claim to a second nomination would be seriously disputed. Trusting to the usages of the party to honor me with a second term, I did not deem it necessary to make a personal canvass of the district, and in fact my duties at Washington precluded such an undertaking, so that no means are left me of reaching the people except the agencies of the press and the pen.

I have nothing to say against the character and qualifications of my distinguished competitor, but I claim a second nomination because it has been the usage of the district to award a Representative two terms. As no one will claim that this usage should be adhered to in the case of an unfaithful Representative, a departure from it at this time, would imply a lack of confidence in my fidelity, and I submit that during my service in Congress so far, I have been faithful and true to the material interests of my district and the principles and organization of the Democratic party.

Greene county has under all circumstances steadfastly adhered to Democratic usages and given her potent voice for Democratic principles. Is there any reason why she is not entitled to the same generous treatment in the district, that she has heretofore freely accorded to Fayette and Westmoreland counties? I feel confident that your sense of justice will prompt you to answer this question in the negative.

During my brief service in Congress I have by unremitting efforts and unflagging attention, succeeded in obtaining fair appropriations for the Monongahela and Youghiogheny improvements, enlarged postal facilities for the people of my district, and pensions for many soldiers, whose just claims have hitherto been retarded by the circumlocution of the proper department.

The appropriation already secured for the improvement of the Youghiogheny is but the "entering wedge" to further and larger appropriations for the same object. This being a new enterprise, I found much difficulty in obtaining favorable recognition of it among my fellow members of Congress, but I feel confident that with the experience I have acquired on the subject, and the pledges of support in the future given me by Representatives from every section of the country, I will if re-elected be able to push this grand and important work to a successful termination.

The appropriation of $25,000 00, secured for the Monongahela, will probably be sufficient to make that river navigable to the State line in all ordinary seasons. If not, I shall spare no effort if re-elected to secure the necessary appropriation to complete the work.

In conclusion, my fellow Democrats, I appeal to you to do justice to Greene county in the same friendly spirit which has prompted the indomitable Democracy of that gallant little county in all the contests of the past to do justice to the other counties in the district. I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,
MORGAN R. WISE.

Waynesburg, May 27, 1880.

HOW HE DIED.

The Father of the McCook Family in Pursuit of Morgan.

[Unwritten History, in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

When Judah's column started up the river from Cincinnati in pursuit of Morgan, it was joined by Major Dan McCook, father of Robert L., who was killed while riding in advance of his command near Huntsville, Ala., in an ambulance, in 1862. Major McCook was a Paymaster, and attached to the force making head-quarters at Cincinnati. He accompanied General Judah in the capacity of a self-appointing aid. Some of us on the staff soon concluded the old gentleman had unlimited capacity to give advice. We had all we could do to prevent open and violent quarrels between him and Judah, who was a most unreasonable and waspish man, and terribly touched about interference with his professional duties by civilians.

Major McCook's object in going with an expedition was to avenge the death of his son Robert. He had learned, or thought he had, that Gurley, a sort of free-lance rebel Captain, who was charged with killing his son, was with Morgan. No argument could convince the old Major that he could not find his man, even if he were there; that he was running a great risk of chastising the wrong man, as Gurley would, of course, conceal his real name from those whom he might suspect were in pursuit of him, while others of the same name would tell the fact, having no motives for concealment. We all believed about head-quarters that the old gentleman would shoot down on sight the first man he met in a gray uniform, if only somebody told him the man's name was Gurley, so completely had the desire to avenge his son's death possessed him. He was the father of the M'Cook courage, which bordered on recklessness in his sons, and in his then state of mind intensified his conduct into foolhardiness. At least such stricture would be just in case the man was fully responsible. I believe the shocking manner of Robert's death, who was his favorite son, had so preyed on his mind as to partially unbalance him. He rode with the advance from the time the command debarked at Portsmouth until we reached Buffington. On one or two occasions he insisted upon accompanying the writer on a scout, and I was forced to finally treat his gray hairs with less respect than would have been gentlemanly under ordinary circumstances. He was told to return to the main line or he would be sent there under guard. The old man's eyes flashed defiance for a moment, but almost instantly realizing that against fifty sabers he stood a poor chance single-handed, he sullenly turned and slowly sought the head of the column. The morning we arrived at Buffington—described in my first paper—Major McCook was with the staff, as usual. Old man as he was—he must have been near seventy—he had ridden all night. He was mounted on a handsome chestnut single-footer, and carried a Henry sixteen-shooter, always loaded with the full complement of cartridges, slung over his shoulder.

When the General ordered Armstrong's company to advance in the fog toward the river, to be succeeded by one of Henshaw's guns, the artillery moved ahead of the cavalry down a long hill and halted to let Armstrong pass. Henshaw and the writer were watering their horses in a bright brook at the foot of the slope and looking through the bottoms of their flasks, when Major McCook rode up with the advance guard, which was ordered to precede the troops. I expostulated with him on taking such risks. He laughed at my advice, hinted that I was hardly soldier enough to take care of myself, let alone look after a man of his age, pulled his horse's nose out of the stream and dashed off after the advance. He disappeared in the fog in a moment, and when I next saw him he was dead, riddled by five bullets; his watch, Henry rifle, money, and a part of his clothes rifled from his person.

Major McCook was killed by the first volley fired by Duke's skirmishers, near the river bank. He could not have been more than thirty yards from the enemy's line. Two of the balls which pierced him were fired from dragoon pistols. None of the staff ever saw his fine charger nor the rifle afterward. I believe the watch was recovered.

The remains were buried near Buffington, as the weather was intensely hot (July 19th), and it was not practicable to send a dead body back to the city.

"When wise men speak let the multitude give ear." Use "Sellers' Liver Pills." Sold by all druggists.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Scenes and Excitement Before Its Opening.

Its Organization and Rejection of Unit Rule.

The Grantites a Struggling but Energetic Minority.

THE SITUATION.

GRANT DEFEATED IN COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS—WHAT THE HARVEST WILL BE.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

CHICAGO, June 2.—The various committees met immediately after adjournment, but the only one of any importance so far as its action will affect the grand result, was the Committee on Credentials, and in this the Third Termers met with a decided reverse. Gen. Raum, who presided over the Illinois State Convention, moved that Tracy of Brooklyn, one of Conking's men, be Chairman of the Committee, but Wm. E. Chandler antagonized this by nominating Congressman Conger of Michigan, a supporter of Blaine, and he was elected by a large majority. This made the anti-Third Termers very jubilant, but no other result was expected, as it has been known all along Grant had not a majority of the State delegations. The Committee on Credentials will report in favor of admitting all the anti Grant delegates from Illinois. The vote was twenty-seven to eleven. The Committee on Rules and Regulations selected Garfield as chairman. This shows concert of action between the Blaine and Sherman people. The first test vote, showing the strength of Grant and the field arrayed against him, will be on the report of this Committee.

THE WORK LAST NIGHT.

The Grant men are making desperate efforts this evening to recover their lost ground. They have suffered more in loss of prestige than in defection of votes, for they have had only a succession of tactical defeats since the ball opened. Failing to nominate Grant on the first or second ballot, they will go for Blaine's scalp, by throwing their strength for the Vermonter, Edmunds, and it is believed the Grant vote and the anti-Third-Termers opposed to Blaine will be sufficient to nominate Edmunds. In this case the deciding ballot will be narrowed down to Blaine and Edmunds, as it was four years ago to Blaine and Hayes. But if there is virtue in skilled work and greenback plasters there will be many converts to Grant bought, and his friends will not give up the contest until after the second or third ballots. They have abated their estimates and now only claim 315 votes, which is 15 more than the Blaine men will concede. Blaine's friends claim almost an equal number on the first ballot, and claim large accessions on the second ballot. Logan's resolution to give the veterans now in Chicago 500 tickets of admission of course was intended to provide cliquers for Grant. The Blaine people say the tickets will not be given, and if they are, there will be a fair deal. The third ballot will probably make the candidate, and it will either be Grant or Edmunds.

SCENES IN THE CITY.

Fifty thousand strangers are in the city, wrangling over the various candidates in alleys, lobbies, and public places. Flags are floating everywhere. The tramping of political clubs and noisy brass bands add to the general confusion. Thousands went without beds last night, and the tide is not yet at its height. Additional thousands are expected on the morning trains. Every man wears a badge. Medallions of Grant, Blaine and Sherman are worn in profusion. Impromptu mass meetings are held in the rotundas of the hotels, and Blaine glee clubs are singing war songs in the rooms of friendly delegations. Frequent fist fights occur, but they lack the energy characterizing fights at Democratic Conventions. There are very few black eyes and bloody noses. It is a city of rumors. Every man has his own little cock-and-bull story, and he recalls it on the slightest provocation. Fresh Sherman recruits are on the ground, but they keep remarkably quiet. The Blaine men are turbulent and rampant. And the Imperialists sarcastic and sneering. The weather is clear and cool. All barrooms are crowded, and from $75,000 to $100,000 a day is spent for rum.

The demand for tickets to the National Convention is unprecedented. Each delegate is allowed seven tickets a day, and six hundred and twenty tickets are set aside for the press. The tickets are selling as high as $50 apiece, and the delegates are besieged with applications from their personal friends.

THE CONVENTION.

THE GATHERING CROWDS OF CITIZENS AND DELEGATES.

CHICAGO, June 2 It was past noon before the people began to file into the building, the delay being caused by the inefficiency of arrangements for the tickets. The first notable public man to arrive on the floor was the lordly Conkling, who marched down the center, followed by the New York delegation. He was recognized and a great shout arose, which was loud and continued. New York occupied the center of the space allotted to delegates, and Pennsylvania was at the right hand, and Illinois at its left, so the adherents of the syndicate sat as a solid barrier extending across the floor at the center. This was Grant's battle line.

On the stage above the President's chair was a coterie of prominent men, among them Gov. Gear of Iowa; Gov. Crosswell of Michigan; Gov. Smith of Wisconsin; General Sheridan, Fred Grant, ex-Governor Bross of Illinois; Governor Gilman of Minnesota; ex-Governor Jewell of Connecticut; James M Tyner, ex-Governor Davis, ex-Senator Conover of Florida; Senators Hill and Teller of Colorado; Chester Arthur, Whitelaw Reid, Medill, Story, and other prominent editors were also there.

In the galleries surrounding the enormous building was a throng of ladies and gentlemen numbering at least eight thousand. As prominent gentlemen dropped into their seats a loud shout would start from the nearest spectators, gather volume from those next, and so pass round the hall without one-tenth of those cheering knowing who they were doing it for. The faces of the delegates were placid, and no one would imagine these men had so recently been engaged in personal contest and were on the brink of a still hotter fight. Senator Logan sat by the side of Senator Conkling, and was earnestly engaged in conversation, while the Convention waited for Don Cameron to call it to order.

CALLED TO ORDER BY CAMERON—HOAR TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

At 1:05 precisely, Chairman Cameron, of the National Committee, called the Convention to order.

Rev. A. E. Kitteridge, of the Third Presbyterian church, Chicago, invoked the Divine blessings upon the labors of the Convention, returning thanks in an eloquent prayer for the prosperity and unity of this Nation.

The Chairman then called on the Secretary to read the call, and Secretary Keogh proceeded in a clear voice to read the document.

DON CAMERON'S SPEECH.

After the call had been read, Don Cameron spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—Before the Convention enters upon the important duties that have called us together, I ask your attention for a single moment. During the canvass just ended there has been manifested in many sections of the country considerable bitterness which I trust will entirely disappear before entering upon the grave duties devolving upon us. Let there be but one motive governing our action, and let that be a determination to place in nomination the strongest possible candidates. Men strong in themselves, strong in the confidence and affections of the people, and men who will command the respect of the civilized world. Our country, of which we are justly proud, has grown so rapidly in population, wealth and influence, during the existence of the Republican party, that we have attained a position as one of the leading powers of the world. We can no longer be satisfied with our isolation. Recognizing the changed condition, we must place in position men whose familiarity with other nations will enable them to direct our affairs so that we will take the lead in commerce, as we have done in agriculture and manufactures. Do not for a moment doubt the strength of our institutions. They have been tried in blood and came from the contest better—a stronger power than the most ardent patriot dared to hope for. No combination of circumstances; no coterie of individuals; no personal ambition can ever prevail against the intelligence and the inborn love of liberty which are implanted in the hearts of Americans.

When the nominations are made and the Convention has completed its work, let there be but one sentiment animating all earnest, sincere and unselfish Republicans, and let that be that each shall vie with the other in carrying our grand old party through the coming contest to victory.

I have been requested by the National Committee to designate Hon. George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, as Temporary Chairman. [Tremendous cheers.]

SPEECH OF CHAIRMAN HOAR.

The Chair appointed Governor Davis, of Texas, Mr. Frye, of Maine, and General Raum, of Illinois, a committee to wait on Mr. Hoar and conduct him to the chair. As the committee appeared with Mr. Hoar the audience broke forth in loud applause. He spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I thank you for this distinguished mark of your confidence. The framers of the Constitution expected that the President would be chosen by electors who would assemble in their respective States, and on consultation with each other give their ballots for a Chief Magistrate. In case of a failure by the electors, the House of Representatives, acting by States, were to make a choice from the four who had the highest number of voices in the colleges. So far from direct popular action did the Constitution remove the choice of the Executive, but the people by the customs they have established, have baffled the expectation of the framers of the Constitution. The elector to-day is but a scribe. The Conventions of the great political parties designate each a man for whom the people vote directly through their agents, the electors, and to a choice between whom they are practically restricted. The function of this Convention, therefore, is to name one of the two men whom the people of the United States are to select for their President. If it performs its duty wisely, fearlessly and freely, it is to name the man whom the people will make their President.

Your tenure of office is brief, but scarcely any duty is entrusted to the most honored citizen of the Republic, which in dignity, in authority, in far-reaching public importance, equals yours. It is twenty years since the Republican Convention met in this city which, after a stormy but friendly contest, put in nomination Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. Lincoln has gone to his rest; his companion upon that ticket, in a fresh and vigorous age, is present with us to-day, to give us counsel from the stores of an experience gathered from a life of honorable public services. Lincoln has gone to his rest, as have Douglas and Breckenridge, his two competitors for the great office of the Presidency. But the parties which confronted each other then confront each other now, unchanged in purpose, in temper and in character.

The Democratic party was ruled then, as now, by the South. The single purpose of its being was to give political supremacy to the oligarchies of the South, and office, without influence, to their subservient Northern allies. In the pursuit of that end every great public interest was sacrificed or disregarded. Expending little for public improvement, either in the West or in the inland river or lake. In 1860 the credit of the Nation was poor; its Treasury empty; its six per cent. bonds below par; our unprotected manufactures contended at fearful disadvantage with the pauper labor of Europe on whose workshops we depended for a large portion of the necessities and comforts of life; our little navy was scattered over the four quarters of the globe; four million of our countrymen were in hopeless bondage; to them, every new State, as it took its place in the great family, but a new dungeon to their gloomy prison house. At last, as the Democratic party let go its hold on power, the National flag itself seemed about to be folded and laid aside to be regarded thenceforth as a miserable symbol of the futility and folly of the last great experiment of self-government.

The Democratic party confronts us to-day, as I said, unchanged in purpose, in temper and in character, united in nothing else; proposing no other measures of policy It urges its warfare upon the safeguards which the nation has thrown around the purity of its elections. It can see no other evil except that a freeman should cast a free vote under the protection of the National authority of Louisiana and Mississippi. It is the accomplice of the White League and the Ku-Klux In South Carolina it takes the honest ballot from the box, and stuffs the tissue ballot into its place. In New York it issues fraudulent naturalization papers, three score thousand in number. In Maine its ambitious larceny tries to pilfer a whole State Government at once. In Delaware it looks with complacency on the whipping post. As in the war it found in the Constitution nothing which could protect the National life, so in peace it finds nothing there which can protect the National honor Can you find in the history of the Democratic party for the past sixteen years anything that the Democratic party has either done, or tried to do, except to break down the legal safeguards so as to make these things possible? The Republican party has no such miserable history. Rebellion subdued, the slave freed, great public ways constructed, homestead

laws, public credit re-established, the debt diminished, sound currency restored, the flag respected above all. But not for these things alone, or chiefly, does the Republican party live. The Republic lives. The Republican party lives, that every man within our borders may dwell secure in a happy home, may cast and have counted his equal vote, may send his child at the public charge to a free school. Until these things come to pass, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf, the mission of our party is not accomplished, nor its warfare with its ancient enemy ended.

THE SECRETARIES.

The Chair proposed, on behalf of the National Committee, the following named gentlemen to complete the organization: Temporary Secretaries—John H. Roberts, of Illinois; C. L. Magee, of Pennsylvania; Charles W. Chisbee, of Michigan; James C. Broadwell, of Missouri. Reading Clerk, Eugene Davis, of New York.

VICE PRESIDENTS AND COMMITTEE MEN.

Mr. Hale of Maine, offered a resolution that the roll of States be called and that the members be named by the Chairman of each State for members of Committees on Permanent Organization, Rules, Credentials and of Resolutions.

The various State delegations reported their Vice Presidents and members of the Committee on Credentials, Resolutions, Permanent Organization, and Rules and Business. The Pennsylvania Vice President is Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia; member of Committee on Resolutions, Wm. B. Rodgers of Allegheny; on Credentials, John Cessna of Bedford; on Permanent Organization, H. J. Reeder of Northampton; on Rules, Wm. H. Armstrong of Lycoming. Pierrepont of New York, Wm. Walter Phelps of New Jersey, Morrison Harris of Maryland, are about the only well known names on the Committee on Resolutions. The Illinois member on the Committee on Credentials is General Raum, who presided over Logan's Convention. Chandler is on the Committee from New Hampshire and Conger from Michigan.

CALLING FOR CONTESTS.

A resolution was adopted that all contests should be referred to the Committee on Credentials without debate or recommendation by the Convention. When Illinois was called, a contest was recorded in behalf of the ten Congressional districts of the State by Henderson, a delegate to the Convention from the State of Iowa. Mr. Conkling, in behalf of the Republicans of Utah, presented a protest, and the contest from that Territory, which, according to the rules, was sent to the Committee.

When Pennsylvania was called, a delegate rose and said: "The credentials of the Pennsylvania delegation are in the hands of the Committee on Credentials. I am requested, however, to send to the Secretary to be transmitted to that Committee the separate credentials of the members from the Sixth Congressional district. I am also requested to send to the Secretary the credentials of the members from the Ninth Congressional district, in which there is a contest." These papers were sent to the Secretary.

Announcements of contests in Alabama, Louisiana and Iowa were also made, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Credentials.

SEATS FOR SOLDIERS.

General Logan, of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Tickets to distribute among the veteran soldiers five hundred tickets. [Applause.] Gen. Logan spoke earnestly in behalf of the veterans, and said that he understood that the Committee had refused this, a courtesy that had been accorded in every other Republican National Convention. There was manifest some evidence of personal feeling. He said that none of them wished to cheer for any man. Gen. Kilpatrick also spoke for the resolution, which, being put to a vote, was declared carried.

The Convention adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

A GRANT MEETING.

There was a long meeting to-night of the Grant delegates and some others not delegates, in all about 307. No definite information is received from them, but the general impressions that they decided to stand by Grant and that the speeches were in favor of a strong support of that candidate. The Grant men to-night claim over 300 on first ballot, while their antagonists believe he will fall below 290. This estimate is based on the belief that most of the Anti-Grant contestants will be admitted, and it is regarded as certain that the Committee on Credentials will report in favor of the admission of the Illinois delegation. From a conversation with members of the Committee, it is quite evident that it is their purpose to take such action. The Blaine men also claim over 300 on the first ballot. Edmunds appeared to be growing slowly and his friends now claim 50 votes on first ballot for him.

COMMITTEE WORK.

STRONG ANTI-GRANT ACTION DURING THE NIGHT AND MORNING.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

CHICAGO, June 3.—Last night was one of excitement and sensation; great crowds blocking the hotels and adjacent side walks; an enormous consumption of liquids and noisy and angry disputation. The Committee on Credentials was in session until 4 A. M., and met early this morning and were hard at work all day. Their decisions will be against the Grant delegates and in favor of the Blaine contestants in all the States from which there are contests and this raises the question whether the Sherman men in Convention, will stand by the Committee's report and consent to additions to Blaine's strength. They may object to allowing Blaine to reap all the fruits of the Anti-Grant coalition. The Committee on Rules, also controlled by anti-third termers and of which Garfield is chairman, in their report demolish the unit rule and secure to each delegate the right to vote as he pleases. Another rule adopted, objectionable to the Grant party, is one which prevents States from changing a vote after it is received till the ballot is announced. This is to prevent a stampede in the direction of a dark horse, should a ballot disclose the possibility of Grant's defeat and Blaine's nomination. Conkling, Cameron and Logan are also bitter against a rule proposed, to limit the speeches in Convention to five minutes. One of their plans of helping Grant is to consume time and protract the proceedings of the Convention.

Both the reports on Credentials and Rules will be antagonized with all the power at their command by Grant's friends, and the debate will be brilliant and exciting. Bob Ingersoll will make the speech for the Illinois contestants, and the other side will have Emory Storrs. The difficulty in the Committee on Resolutions seems to be in dealing with the Chinese question, so as to conciliate the Pacific States.

THE CONVENTION THIS MORNING.

The proceedings at the morning session to-day were of no importance, but there was an entertaining passage at arms between Conkling and Frye and Hale of Maine. Conkling wanted to adjourn at once, when it was announced the Committee on Credentials would not report until five o'clock, but the Blaine leaders opposed this as they desired to keep their delegates well in hand, and not send them to the streets to be picked up by the Syndicate's agents. Conkling's motion for a recess was voted down, showing the majority in the Convention against him, but the same motion was carried a few minutes later when made by Frye of Maine. The anti-Grant people have adopted the tactics proposed by their opponents, when they came here, and have the galleries well packed with yellers, who let out their voices on the least provocation. General Logan attempted to meet this by having 500 tickets reserved for Union soldiers; but the trick was very thin, and the Blaineites are running in substitutes, enlisted in the Chicago saloons, on the vets. It is a clear case of both parties stocking the cards. It is well understood that there is to be no courtesy or mercy in this battle between the Republican chiefs. Grant's opponents are just as unscrupulous as Conkling and Cameron.

THE FIRST TEST VOTE.

When the Convention reassembled at five o'clock, it was announced there would be no report from the Committee on Credentials this evening. Then there was a sudden change in the tactics of the opposing camps. The Anti-Grant men wanted an adjournment of the Convention until to-morrow, and the Grant faction demanded that the Committee on Credentials should be instructed to report progress and the Convention should consider and act on this partial report. It was announced that the Committee had not determined the contests in Louisiana, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. It had only disposed of the Kansas and Illinois cases. Conkling made an earnest speech in favor of considering the cases decided by the Committee, and his henchman, General Sharp, moved an amendment to a pending motion, that the Committee on Credentials be instructed to report their action so far as it has gone to the Convention. The first test vote by States taken in the Convention was on this motion, and showed 318 for and 406 against. The former represents the straight-out Grant element and the latter the strength of the coalition, which has a clear majority of the Convention without the necessity of ousting any Grant delegates in contests, as proposed in Illinois and Pennsylvania. The vote emphasizes the fact that unless the Grant party can recruit fifty delegates from the field, the Imperial cause is dead as a door nail, but instead of making recruits, the chances are Grant will lose 18 delegates in Illinois, 2 in Alabama, and 4 in Pennsylvania. After the defeat of General Sharp's motion by so decided majority, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, when actual hostilities will be re-opened.

EXCITEMENT DURING THE TEST VOTE.

The excitement in the Convention was intense during the vote on General Sharp's motion instructing the Committee on Credentials to report. It was accepted as a test. As the chairman of each delegation announced the vote it was read amidst the gratest excitement. The result, 318 for and 406 against Sharp's motion was received with the wildest cheering. It was the first test vote and showed a greater anti-Grant strength than his adherents have been willing to admit.

THE DARK HORSE.

It was noticeable that the Vermont delegation voted solid with the Grant men on the question and it looks to-night as if Edmunds would be the dark horse. The greatest excitement prevails and all kinds of rumors are afloat. It is believed that Conkling and Cameron have been laboring for the last twenty-four hours to throw their strength to Edmunds. While the Grant men admit their defeat they profanely and vindictively claim that the "Plumed Knight" can't make the riffle. It is rumored that Iowa, California and Indiana may adopt Washburne as their candidate. In that event, he will become a very formidable opponent of Edmunds.

HOW IT LOOKED.

DESCRIPTION OF LAST EVENING'S PROCEEDINGS AND THEIR MEANING.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The first division in the Convention which approximately defined the strength of the Grant and anti-Grant elements in the Convention took place this evening and is found in the vote by States. This vote was approached somewhat democratically. After the opening motion made by Mr. Henderson of Iowa, there were scenes of wild excitement in which the galleries participated in a manner so extraordinary as to draw from the Chair a sharp reprimand and a threat to cause the removal of those interrupting the Speaker. This was most pronounced when General Logan was speaking in opposition to the resolution offered by Mr. Henderson. The cheers which were heard on one side were drowned by the hisses and shouts of "Remember the Springfield Convention," on the other.

At first Mr. Conkling was absent, and when he appeared and slowly walked down the aisle to his seat, he was greeted by a handsome ovation. His participation in the contest was relished by the audience. A more prolonged greeting met General Garfield when he spoke for the Committee on Rules, and in a few compact and clearly cut sentences so expressed the situation that all could understand it.

EFFECT OF ROLL CALL.

The effect of the roll call, which was demanded by Mr. Sharpe of New York, was not fully understood, even when one of the Alabama delegates demanded to have his vote recorded in correction of the report of the Chairman of his delegation. The Chair so promptly ruled that the delegate had a right to have his vote recorded that notice was hardly taken of it, but when in the case of Kentucky, four delegates demanded their rights in a boisterous and angry tone and stood on their chairs until the chairman directed their votes, decided against the substitute for the original resolution, the meaning of the contest was fully appreciated and the galleries applauded again and again, and in the midst of the excitement the chairman of the Kentucky delegation announced he would read the names of the four delegates.

CONKLING SQUELCHES A KICKER.

Mr. Conkling arose and walking down the aisle and shook his finger at the Chairman who directly took his seat without fulfilling his promise to read the names. There stood the four delegates in their chairs sustained by the applause of the vast audience and firmly resolved to have their votes recorded against the majority of their delegations. President Hoar took in the situation and directed the Secretary to record the four votes in the negative. This scene was equaled when New York was called and Conkling announced that he was directed by his delegation to cast 47 votes in the affirmative and 23 negative.

WILD WITH EXCITEMENT.

The freak in the New York delegation was now an accomplished fact. At this point the Hall presented an animated scene. The delegates and alternates were on the floor waving their handkerchiefs and clapping their hands, while the audience in the wide sweeping galleries rose en masse, and clapped their hands, threw their arms wildly about and shouted until the rafters rung. This was also repeated when the vote was announced and the substitute was declared defeated by the decisive vote of 318 ayes to 406 nays. To such a fever heat had the excitement been raised, that when the original resolution was withdrawn, the ending seemed flat beyond measure.

MEANING OF THE VOTE.

The affirmative vote is regarded as the possible strength of Grant, and the negative as that of the opposition. From the affirmative should be deducted the vote of Vermont, three Ohio votes and one Wisconsin, and to it should be added at least ten absentees, if the report of the Committee on Credentials is adopted as now seems probable, and it will add to Grant four votes in Kansas and take from him sixteen votes in Illinois. The Grant managers, however, declare to-night they are gratified at the result of the vote.

MIDNIGHT OBSERVATIONS.

PROGRESS MAKING BY THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE, &C., &C.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The Committee on Credentials have been in almost continues session to-day, and are still sitting at midnight. The eight Illinois districts are to be admitted by the majority report. The Grant delegates are to be declared entitled to seats from the Twenty-second district and the Thirteenth district was not fully settled. The Warmouth or regular delegation from Louisiana which is about evenly divided between Sherman and Grant is considered by the Committee as the delegation entitled to seats. The committee decided to report in favor of the admission of two Blaine delegates from one of the contested districts in Pennsylvania and in favor of the two sitting Grant delegates from the other contested district. They are now in session on the West Virginia case, and the prospects are they will not adjourn for some hours. The Utah case remains to be considered. Four Grant delegates have been admitted from Kansas. No other committees have taken important action, but it is understood they have agreed upon a report.

The meeting of the National Committee took no action on any important question. Logan, Conkling, Cameron, New and Filley held conferences this evening, but the import is not known. Both the Blaine and Grant men appear unusually confident to-night. The friends of the other candidates are in nowise despodent. Gossip regarding combinations is uncommonly scarce, and many of the delegates sought early repose to prepare for the session to-morrow, which is to be, it is expected, the most meritorious of the Convention. There is a general belief now that the Convention will not conclude its labors before Saturday.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

THE SECOND DAY SPENT IN SPARRING WITH ONE SIGNIFICANT VOTE.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The different delegates marched to the hall headed by bands of music, and the streets were noisy with the clang of brass instruments. The Pennsylvania delegation marched from the Palmer House headed by McCoy's band of Philadelphia, and was one of the first in their seats. The day was mild, comfortable and sunny. The delegates were tardy in putting in an appearance, so that it was nearly twelve o'clock when Judge Hoar struck the desk with the gavel made from the door sill of President Lincoln's house in Springfield. The distribution of tickets had been more generally made than yesterday, so that the spectators' seats were filled much sooner than those of the delegates, and an air of expectancy pervaded the audience long before the session was opened. Invocation was offered by Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D. of the Union Park Congregational Church, who, in eloquent words, asked divine blessing on the day's work of this great and important gathering. He concluded with an impressive enunciation of the Lord's prayer.

CONKLING WANTS A RECESS.

The Chairman announced he awaited the pleasure of the Convention.

Mr. Conkling of New York, asked whether the Committee on Credentials was ready to report.

The Chair announced he understood the committee was not likely to be ready to report for several hours, probably not before four o'clock. The information came from the Secretary of the Committee.

Mr. Conkling said that it was essential that it should be known who were not members before proceeding to business. He therefore moved that the Convention adjourn until 6 o'clock this evening. He thought it wise. (Cries of no, no.)

Mr. Hale of Maine, asked for a hearing, but refused to yield. Mr. Hale made the point that a motion to take a recess was clearly a debateable motion. The Chair so ruled.

Mr. Hale then opposed the motion. He referred to the presence in the city of delegates from distant points, who were anxious to proceed to business and adjourn. The understanding last evening was that the Convention proceed to business this morning. He combatted the position that the Convention must be in suspended animation because the Committee on Credentials were not ready to report. The precedents all ran in favor of not waiting for that committee. He called attention to the action of the Cincinnati Convention to fortify his position on this point. The Convention was ready for business. They could organize the Convention permanently, and could dispose of the report of the Committee on Rules, and could be ready for the report of the Committee on Credentials, when that committee was ready. Much delay was occasioned by the crowding of persons, not delegates, into the aisles, and by the efforts of the ushers and sergeant-at-arms to remove them.

CONKLING, HALE AND FRYE FENCE.

Mr. Conkling obtained the floor, and was applauded from the gallery and on the floor. In a sarcastic speech he declared there was little business that could be done. It was an open secret that the present organization was to be continued, and that the permanent organization would not occupy five minutes time. He understood the Committee on Rules had instructed its chairman not to report to the Convention any rule whatever until the Committee on Credentials had reported. He complimented them for their conscientious action. So there was no business for the Convention to do, and unless Mr. Hale would promise him the pleasure of a speech, he would ask that his motion be voted on.

Mr. Hale had only to suggest that a parliamentary point of law should guide the Convention. That was his only answer to the argument. The points of Mr. Conkling he answered in like manner, saying if he was more amiable than Mr. Conkling this morning, this vast audience knew who it was so. [Tremendous applause.]

ILLINOIS CONTESTANTS.

The Chair then called for the vote.

The vote was largely against taking a recess, and there was no division called for.

The Chairman recognized Mr. Joy of Michigan, who moved that the contestants from Illinois have a right to be heard before the Convention through such counsel as they may select.

Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, moved to table the motion by a *viva voce* vote. The Chair was unable to decide, and suggested a vote by States.

Gen. Logan made the point that those contestants were now before a committee, and that no rules were established for the government of the Convention, and could not be established until it was organized.

The Chair overruled the point.

A delegate from Nebraska moved to table the resolution, and Mr. Joy withdrew his resolution for the present.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Sewell of New Jersey, moved the Convention proceed to consider the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Adopted.

Mr. Pearson of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported a harmonious and unanimous agreement, but the committee were not prepared to say whether the names of the Vice President and Secretary, for Illinois, were members of the Convention or not, for the reason that there was a contest in the State. The present organization was continued by the report, and a Vice President and Secretary named for each State. The Vice President from Pennsylvania is Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia, and the Secretary Wm. C. Moreland of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Pierson took the chair and put the question of the adoption of the report, and upon its adoption introduced the Permanent Chairman, Mr. Hoar, who was received with hearty applause. Mr. Hoar said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—You have manifested in the choice you made a disposition to a wise economy in the matter of opening speeches. [Laughter and applause.] The reason occurs to me for the selection which you have made, and that is, having heard one speech from me, for reasons entirely satisfactory, you have no inclination to hear another opening speech. [Laughter and applause.] The Convention is now permanently organized.

SPARRING ON THE RULES.

Mr. Frye moved that the Committee on Rules be requested to report.

Mr. Sharp of New York, stated that the committee had prepared a majority report, but that he had been directed to prepare a minority report from nine States. He trusted he would be allowed to prepare that report, and he had not yet had time. It was furthermore agreed by the committee that no action should be taken until the views of the minority were ready.

Mr. Frye asked the Chairman, Garfield, if it were correctly stated.

General Garfield, upon rising, was warmly applauded, but refused to take the platform in answer to the calls. He said no vote was taken upon General Sharp's suggestion to delay the action upon the majority report until the minority was read. The committee would not, therefore report, but would await the pleasure of the Convention and obey its instructions. It was their judgment, their report should not be made until the Committee on Credentials had reported.

Mr. Frye then withdrew his motion and moved to adjourn until five o'clock.

Mr. Conkling—Mr. President, as one member of this Convention I intend to vote for this resolution, but my conscience would not permit my doing so until after I congratulate our friends from Maine. It is a matter which must stir the patriotism of every delegate that this Convention, in its unorganized state, rising in its might, has been able to accomplish the momentous, the critical, the portentious business which has been accomplished since my motion was made to take a recess. [Applause and laughter, with cries of "question."]

Mr. Frye—Mr. President, the delegation from Maine desires me to return thanks to the distinguished gentleman from New York for his kindly congratulations, and they desire me to say further that they will be delighted at the close of the Convention once more to see the gentleman rise and congratulate us on the result of our labors. [Applause, laughter and waving of hats.]

The Chair then put the vote and declared a recess taken until 5 P. M.

The Convention met at five o'clock, and after protracted debate, defeated a motion of the Grant men to consider the report of the Committee on Credentials, as far as completed, by a vote of 318 for, to 406 against, which was accepted as a test vote. The Convention then adjourned until ten o'clock Friday morning.

CREAM OF THE SPECIALS.

PICTURES AND SUGGESTIONS FROM THE REPORTERS GALLERY.

THE MAN OF PRAYERS.

[New York Herald.]

Mr. Cameron then introduced the Rev. Dr. Kettridge, a Presbyterian, as the parson who would approach the throne of grace.

THE PRAYER.

The reverend gentleman is a little man with large whiskers. He prayed loud enough for everybody to hear—so loud, in fact, that it almost seemed as if it were his particular object. He kept it up a long time and prayed for everything on the face of the earth. The deacons from the State of Maine stood up when he began. The rest kept their seats. However, the longest address has its end, and the regulation "Amen" was a signal for business.

A GLANCE AROUND.

A majority of the delegates are middle aged men. Perhaps the whitest and most conspicuous hair is that adorning the head of Brother Stoughton, late of Russia. Unfortunately, one of Mr. Stoughton's eyes is out of order, and he sat all day with a fine cambric handkerchief to his face, as if weeping. Mr. Conkling sat immediately in front of Mr. Stoughton, wearing a checked cravat and turn-over shirt collar. There are many bald heads in the Convention, but none more shiny than that of the little cranium of the "West Chester Eagle." The party magnates divided the attention of the curious with the ladies in the galleries and the negroes on the floor. There were a great many of both. The ladies were mainly from the West and Chicago, their costumes rivalling the fabled garb of the late Queen of Sheba, and their hats were like those worn by the Lone Fisherman in "Evangeline." It must be chronicled that the negroes looked wiser than they are, and behaved as they looked. They naturally incline to dandyism in dress; the kink is somewhat elaborately brushed and oiled out of their hair, but none of them were called to order and every one listened as though he understood it all.

CAMERON'S FAILURE.

It may seem discourteous, but it is none the less proper to say that the imbecility, weakness and lack of *savoir faire* manifested by Donald Cameron have mortified and annoyed his peers in affairs very much. He is not without a certain degree of shrewdness in business, but in affairs demanding quick recognition of situations and prompt application of remedies he is a very dullard. Conkling and the rest appreciate this to the full, and are chafed beyond expression at the outer lack of grasp manifested by the young man.

BLAINE'S NOMINATION POSSIBLE.

[Col. McClure in Philadelphia Times.]

Blaine's nomination now, for the first time since the battle began in Chicago, seems possible, and it is expected that Sherman's followers may aid to defeat the report on contested seats, but I see nothing to warrant the anticipation of such action. The Sherman and Blaine men are voting shoulder to shoulder in committees and the lines have been drawn too severely to be broken on the threshold of victory. The Blaine men are jubilant this evening and confidently counting on the nomination of their "Plumed Knight," but they have yet to bridge the chasm between them and Sherman's wing and run the terrible gauntlet of Grant's vengeance before they can triumph. They are now within sight of success and if they had the Grant leadership they would surely succeed, but they are plunging forward haphazard and are in danger of being routed any hour. As Grant has weakened to-day, Blaine has been the uniform gainer, as it is now possible that he will go into the Convention to-morrow the strongest man, as he did at Cincinnati, with about equal possibilities and perils. The allies have been so intent on beating Grant that they have not paused to part the trophies or prospective victory; but to-morrow the allied pretenders must consider which of them shall take the crown, and Blaine's great danger will present itself. The field may then be against Blaine, as it has been against Grant, and there is not a Grant man in Pennsylvania or elsewhere who will not make common cause with any and all to defeat Blaine. It is impossible to predict with certainty what will happen to-morrow beyond the decisive defeat of Grant. But a new man will likely be taken, and Edmunds now seems to be the favorite. It was the Philadelphia break in the Grant line that started the general weakening of the Grant cause and the personal indignity offered to Stokley, McManes, Leeds, Rowan and "the boys," when he left them and their feast at St. George's Hall so unceremoneously last fall, has had much to do with it. It did not wholly cause the bolt, but it tilted the wavering balance again Grant and was the weapon employed to sever the hesitating delegates from Cameron. Grant refused to wait for dessert with the Philadelphia leaders and they have decided to dine with somebody else at the White House.

BOLTING AGAINST GRANT.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The most important feature of the day, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, was in the action of twenty-two of the delegation in signing a pledge to vote against the nomination of Grant. This pledge is very explicit and much more to the point than that signed by the New York people yesterday. It recites that Grant is not the choice of the Republicans of the State and they will therefore vote against his nomination. The names signed are:

Delegate-at-large—James McManes.
1. W. S. Douglass.
2. W. B. Leeds.
4. W. E. Rowan.
5. Ham Disston.
25. J. E. Long.
19. John Hays.
12. Alex. Farnham.
15. O. D. Kenney, C. C. Jadwin.
6. W. B. Waddell, A. Gartside.
10. Harrison Bortz.
20. M. L. Broseius.
24. J. McKinley.
18. B. F. Wagenseller, J. G. Isenberg.
8. S. R. Deppin.
7. C. N. Taylor.
11. W. A. W. Grier, S. Y. Thompson.
7. P. Wagner (sub).

The work has been chiefly accomplished by McManes and Waddell, although the pledge was drawn last night by Gartside. It has been a whole day's labor and they are still at it, with the expectation of getting at least three other names. No effort seems to have been made by the Grant members to stop this leak, and Quay told me to-night there was do doubt the "kickers" would get their votes in for whom they pleased in the Convention. The twenty-two are represented to be all for Blaine, with a single exception.

MR. TILDEN'S POSITION.

Will Leave the Party to Fix His Relation To It.

No Pressure to be Applied by Him or His Friends.

[Washington Special Courier-Journal.]

The Tilden position has materially changed within the past three weeks. The facts which I give you come from the very highest authority, and can be relied upon as perfectly accurate. Until within three weeks Mr. Tilden has been contemplating the possible withdrawal of his name as a candidate before the Cincinnati Convention. The idea that he might not be a candidate was suggested by him many months ago, even as long ago as during the Robinson-Cornell-Kelly campaign in New York last fall. The thought that he should ever stand in the way of the success of the Democratic party in a national contest has never occurred to Mr. Tilden. His constant desire has been the party's success, and for that he has been willing to make every sacrifice of personal ambition. Even before Gov. Robinson's defeat was accomplished Mr. Tilden made up his mind that he might withdraw from the Presidential contest. He had himself no fear that Mr. Kelly's influence could be induced to aid in defeating the regular national ticket. He assumed that that was a step in advance of any purpose they had in their warfare upon him. In this, competent observers in New York say he is right. Within the last fortnight ex-Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer has substantiated this by saying that he is against Grant, that he would vote for Mr. Tilden or any one else to defeat Grant. But Mr. Tilden's friends saw that Kelly's declaration of continued hostility, and of his intention to prevent Mr Tilden's election should he be nominated for the Presidency, would give rise to a controversy which would do injury to the party. In view of such and other considerations he was indisposed to enter the contest. This fact was known to a few of his friends, and it was this, undoubtedly, that gave rise to rumor that he had prepared, or was about to prepare, a letter to be read at Syracuse or Cincinnati withdrawing from the struggle. Now, everything is changed. Mr. Tilden has been forced into the field by the nature of the opposition to him, and within a short time many of those who had formerly opposed him have decided to give him their support, not only as a vindication of him, but of the party who put him in nomination four years ago. In view of what he assumes to be the fact, the nomination of Grant at Chicago, Mr. Tilden is now certain that all of Mr. Kelly's opposition will accomplish nothing, and he is in the field as a candidate for the nomination at the Cincinnati Convention. Nothing will take him out of it but assurances from his friends that some other candidate will be more certain of success. Matters, however, have so far developed as to render it certain that any Democratic candidate will be acceptable to the Tilden element of the party.

But it should be distinctly understood that there will be no pressure at Cincinnati, and no organization designed to force Mr. Tilden on the party. On the contrary, Mr. Tilden forbids such measures. If he is nominated, he will owe it to those who now oppose him, as a result of a necessity, which they will come to see as they proceed. He does not for himself see that his withdrawal would harmonize the party. It would rather result in a faction fight between other aspirants. The party itself must fix Mr. Tilden's relation to it. Personally, he is indifferent as to its decision.

Critical Operation on the Eye.

Mr. C. Roddy, of West Elizabeth, Pa., while under ether, had a piece of slate removed from the inside of his only remaining eye by Dr. Sadler, No. 256 Penn avenue, two weeks ago. It had been in ten days and the inflamation threatened the destruction of the eye. His sight is now fully restored.

Is There Such a Thing as Luck?

In view of the coming census returns to be made in June next, some curious statistician has been calculating from the past experience of the workings of the Louisiana State Lottery, which takes place with exact fairness every month and semi annually under the care and supervision of Generals G. T. Beauregard of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early of Virginia, the prospect of getting a prize by the investment of from one dollar to ten for a whole or part ticket. The large capital prizes of $100,000, $50,000, $20,000, $20,000 etc., are captured by individuals without any rule of periodicity beyond the certainty that some one will draw them on the certain day. But no one draws the capital prize twice. The other facts are strikingly confirmatory of the modern discovery that there is such a thing as luck. But for the further information desired, let any one interested write to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or same person at 319 Broadway, New York City. ew

WASHINGTON.

House Business Retarded by Willit's Wrangling.

Bayne Takes a Determined Stand on Hoop Iron.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

BLAINE PREPARED FOR DEFEAT.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Senator Blaine said to Senator Ben Bill that he was prepared for defeat at Chicago, but said Grant was beaten.

FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE.

Nearly two hundred members were present on the floor of the House to-day, about fifty more than is necessary to constitute a quorum. The lack of a quorum was not developed until about half-past four o'clock, when Springer moved to go to the Speaker's table and take up the Bayard Marshal and Supervisor bills and the Morgan Electoral Count resolutions, when some of the Republicans under the lead of Willits of Michigan, who takes Conger's place during his absence at Chicago, refrained from voting and the House was compelled to adjourn. Willits says there can be no political legislation until after the Chicago Convention, and meanwhile he avows his purpose to hold the fort. After the nomination is made at Chicago he proposes that the Republican party shall look over the ground and determine whether anything is to be made in the way of political capital by keeping Congress in session. Other Republicans say they will not follow the lead of Willits'.

BAYNE AND HOOP IRON.

Tucker from the Ways and Means Committee, to-day presented to the House a resolution that had been unanimously adopted in Committee, to protect all hoop iron importers who had made contracts for cut hoops before March 12th, the date of Secretary Sherman's order doubling the duty. Bayne objected, whereupon the members of the Ways and Means Committee surrounded his desk and besought him to withdraw his opposition, Judge Kelley being one of the most persistent. Bayne told them they exhibited extreme solicitude for a great corporation (meaning the Standard Oil Company) which made heavy contracts across the water before March 12th for cut hoops. Bayne says he will not withdraw his opposition.

T. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1880.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The Senate will complete consideration of the River and Harbor bill to-morrow. The items for the Davis Island Dam and river about Pittsburgh are unchanged from the original amount reported from the House Commerce Committee. It is rumored that Hayes will veto the bill, but as he is not obliged to expend money appropriated for insignificant streams and he has the precedent of Grant when President for refusing to do so, it is not likely it will be vetoed.

THE LATEST SCANDAL.

Senator Ferry of Michigan, is the latest subject of Congressional scandal. Report is that the daughter of a married lady from New York, who was stopping at the National Hotel, and to whom the Senator was paying too close attention, cowhided him, striking him in the face and cutting his eye so as to cause his absence from the Senate Chamber for several days. The Senator's friends pronounce these rumors utterly false, and say Ferry cut his eye by falling on the steps of the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1880.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE PRESIDENTIAL FIGHT.

The excitement here over the Chicago Convention is intense. Nothing else is thought of or talked about. Bulletins are displayed in front of the telegraph offices and on the walls of the corridors of Willard's Hotel, and are surrounded by eager throngs. Crowds are discussing the situation in the hotels and on the streets, and Washington has not witnessed so much animation since the Hanlan-Courtney boat race. General Belknap, who is an enthusiastic Grant man, exhibits with a great deal of glee a dispatch received at one o'clock P. M., which he says is from headquarters and represents the views of Conkling, Gorham and others heading the Grant men. It says the Grant men are solid and confident and success is sure in the end.

STAR ROUTE STEAL.

The Star Route steal was up in the House to-day, and the contractors' lobby of men and women was out in force, headed by Jas. McKibben and ex-Collector Worthington of South Carolina. More interest was taken in the vote than any taken in the House this session. The contractors gained a point by a vote of 82 to 89, but Bragg of Wisconsin voted yea, so as to reconsider, and Brady and his pets may be beaten to-morrow when the matter will again come up. The Pennsylvania Democrats behaved baldly. Coffroth was conspicuously in the favor of the Star contractors, while Beltzhoover, Bachman and others were away, Klotz being the only one who voted against it. Speaker Randall was very indignant at their course.

T. H.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Everybody is wild about the Chicago Convention. Nothing else is talked about and the bulletin boards of the telegraph offices in the Capital are surrounded by eager crowds.

The prevailing impression here is that Grant "has gone up," though the old man still has staunch supporters.

Proctor Knott, from the Judiciary Committee, reported on the Acklen case, completely exonerating Acklen from the doings charged. The report was adopted unanimously.

A motion was made in the House that it adjourn on June 10, which was adopted by a vote of 108 to 88.

The friends of Blaine are despondent this morning. Bets $500 to $100 have been made that he will not receive the nomination.

The attempt to take up the Appropriation Committee's recommendation of twenty thousand dollars for the safe storage of silver, which failed in Committee of the Whole yesterday, failed again to-day on a yea and nay vote.

Col. J. C. Audenried of Gen. Sherman's staff, died this morning at his residence, this city.

The President nominated Eugene Schuyler, now Consul General at Rome, Consul General and Diplomatic Agent of the United States at Bucharest.

Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that is more importance, that her family shall be kept in perfect health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness, with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—ED. 21

SCENE IN A PULLMAN.

An Elopement Frustrated by a Devoted Sister.

[Louisville Courier Journal.]

When the night express train on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, which left Cincinnati at 6:50 last night, reached Milan, Ind., an hour and a half later, an exciting episode occurred which revealed a sensational elopement to the crowd of passengers, and caused some very intense feeling among them. Two ladies had been occupying a seat together in the ladies' car and seemed to be in great trouble. One was a lady of some thirty years or more, while the other was a beautiful young girl not out of her teens. As the train stopped, the older lady rose excitedly, and seizing the girl by the arm, said:

"Come, we must get off here."

The girl declined to move, and said she was not going to get off the train. Both became excited and attracted the attention of the passengers and conductor, who came along at that moment. To this official the lady appealed, saying:

"This girl is my sister, and she is running away with a married man who is on the train. I want her to go to my father, who lives here!"

This announcement created a decided flutter, and the passengers crowded around. The girl still refused to get off, and the conductor said he had no authority to compel her, as a man in the next car had a ticket for her through to St. Louis.

The elder lady was almost frantic with excitement and despair. She said she was Mrs. Schultz, of Cincinnati, and the girl was Louisa King, who had been living with her a year or two, and had been intimate of late with Walter Chamberlain, the man with whom she was eloping. Mrs. Schultz suspected last evening that they were going to meet and run off, and determined to go with her sister and prevent it if possible. While this was being related the listeners and the participants were wrought up to a pitch of great excitement. The girl laughed at all advice from the passengers, and her sister appealed again for assistance to compel her to get off. At this moment Chamberlain himself walked in from the other end of the car; a big, fine-looking, dashing fellow under middle age. Going up through the crowd, he told the infatuated girl not to get off, but stick to the train.

"You are a married man, and you know it," said Mrs. Schultz, "and you are a scoundrel to take this girl away."

The crowd pressed up, and some one suggested that the conductor send for an officer to arrest the girl and take her off. At this Chamerlain put his hand in his pocket and drawing a revolver passed it to the girl with the remark: "Take care of yourself if they try to force you."

"You dirty scoundrel," screamed Mrs. Schultz, and, raising her parasol, she struck the fellow a blow full in the face. As he recovered himself he raised his clenched hand as if to strike her, when a big Indianian, who had crowded up among the excited passengers, put his hand on Chamberlain's arm to prevent the blow, and said cooly:

"You wouldn't strike a woman, would you?"

"Yes, by God!" said Chamberlain, "and you, too."

"You will, will you," shouted the gigantic Hoosier, as he put his hand on his adversary's shoulder, and wheeling him about, caught him by both arms from behind, and held him as in a vice.

At this juncture, Mrs. Schultz, almost crazed with the turn of affairs, dropped her umbrella, and, using her fists, struck Chamberlain in the face, blow after blow, calling him "thief," "gambler," "ruffian," and "scoundrel." The passengers watched the beating with interest, and urged her to her utmost, until Chamberlain cried out "enough," and was released by the big Hoosier, with the quiet warning that he had better behave himself, and let the girl go. Chamberlain doggedly declined to give up his prize. The crowd grew furious, and it was proposed to take him off and apply a coat of tar and feathers. The conductor had quietly gone out at the suggestion of some of the passengers, and telegraphed for a policeman to meet the train at North Vernon. Hearing the threat of summary vengence, he signalled the train to go ahead, and carried all of the party along including the brave Indianian, who lived at Milan, but went along to see the end of the affair.

During the run up to North Vernon the foolish girl was talked to by several passengers. She laughed at the idea of going home, and said she would go with Chamberlain some time, and it was no use to send her home.

"You know he's got a wife," said Mrs. Schultz.

"Yes, I do," said the girl, "and I know where she is, but I won't tell."

The excitement quieted but little. On reaching North Vernon two police officers boarded the train, and upon Chamberlain pointed out to them, arrested him, saying:

"We love to get hold of fellows like you."

He was hustled out and hurried off to the village calaboose, in the midst of a jeering crowd, and threats to give him a dose of tar. Mrs. Schultz and Miss King got off also, accompanied by the gigantic Indianian, who said he would see them to he hotel and take them back to Milan in he morning.

ALABAMA DEMOCRAT

MOTHER LOVE.

BY REV. ANSON G. CHESTER.

My neighbor is a gracious man who loves
All gentle things—and, so, he harbors doves.
It pleases him to see their meek, prim ways,
And hear their cooings that are meant for praise;
Within a cozy nook, half sun, half shade,
A trim and pretty dove-cote he has made.
And there the doves their homely fledgings rear
And live and love throughout the year.

The hour was late, the others were at rest—
How like to death that sleep is which is best!
I sat alone—all glorious was the night—
With open window, drinking in the sight;
A full and perfect moon careered on high;
The stars, in thick battalions, trooped the sky;
The languid landscape lay, transfixed beneath,
Like something very lovely struck with death!
I felt the cool, soft air just touch my cheek,
As one will whisper what he dare not speak;
A strain of far-off music came to me;
I smelled the roses that I could not see—
There seemed to be in these delicious hours
Naught in the world but moonlight, music, flowers.

All of a sudden, from the dove-cote near,
Soft, tender notes came stealing to my ear;
First there was something like a faint, low cry,
Then something like a loving lullaby;
I saw it all, her young awoke distrest,
And thus the mother cooed them into rest.

In the next room, just then, the baby stirred—
Again a low, sweet lullaby I heard;
A sleepy song, with neither words nor tune,
Which wife, awakened half, began to croon;
How well the baby knew that cooing strain;
It heard and smiled and went to sleep again.

And so it is—affection's holy flame,
Whether in bird or being, is the same:
They felt the stirrings of the same sweet love,
The human mother and the mother dove.

BIRDS WITH BRAINS.

Interesting Facts About the Intelligence of the English Sparrow.

A nest built by English sparrows was removed from behind one of the shutters of a third story window on the Pend street front of the Mansion House. The nest was a marvel of successful building. The outside was composed of sticks, straw, twigs of trees and rough material ingeniously worked together, while the interior was as soft as eider down, having been constructed of feathers, cotton and filaments of silk. The most remarkable feature of this nest, however, is the fact that it was attached to the shutter by strings, which were entwined around the nest and fastened in such a manner as to display all the elements of human skill.

A sparrow here recently having a long piece of cotton in its bill made a number of efforts to reach one of the highest points on the vine where its nest was, but was thwarted by the wind, which invariably blew the cotton away and caused it to fall to the ground. Finally several sparrows were observed in a group, evidently in consultation, and presently an attack was made by the birds upon the cotton, and in a few moments it was pulled to pieces and each sparrow flew away with a portion. Several English sparrows found a lodging place in a rolled-up awning in front of the Gem Bakery on North Fifth street, near Washington. They entered the awning at the end, and had a most secure place during the winter and spring against cold, wind and storm.

In front of No 417 Washington street English sparrows have peeled off all the bark from the dead limb of a tree, the bark having been used for nest building. The birds tore it off in narrow strips, and while engaged in their operations displayed wonderful patience and good management.—[*Reading (Pa) Times.*]

The other day a number of gentlemen were sitting in the detective's room in the City Hall, when an English sparrow flew near the window, peeped in and darted away again. Captain Holzworth, who saw the little fellow, said that whenever he saw a sparrow it reminded him of a little scene which occured in his yard one cold day last winter. The sparrows, it seems, acertained the fact that there was a knot-hole in the gable of his house and took advantage of their knowledge by taking possession of the hole and a portion of his attic, where they passed the winter as snug as bugs in the rugs. The captain's wife has a warm spot in her heart for birds. So when the ground was covered with snow, and the little fellows ran a risk of starving to death, Mrs. H. would sweep away the snow and spread upon the ground a fine repast of crumbs. The sparrows soon learned to depend upon her, and told their friends what a fine landlady they had. The consequences were hundreds of them congregated daily about the captain's house and partook of his charity. Close to the spot where the birds were usually fed was a pile of bricks, and upon this pile the captain's cherished mouser used to station herself for the purpose of watching for prey. As soon as the birds would get comfortably settled upoh the crumbs the cat would pounce upon them and invariably get a tender sparrow for dinner. Finally the birds became accustomed to the cat's mode of procedure, and would be on the watch whenever they were feeding. They were so alert that the cat would hardly get ready for a spring before they were up in the air and out of danger.

One day they were eating as usual, and the cat as usual was watching them. Like a bolt of lightning the mouser jumped into their midst, but they were too quick for her, and escaped. Miss Tabby, not discouraged, mounted the pile of bricks again and awaited their return. The sparrows, after flying about for some time, finally settled upon the fence at the foot of the lot, where they held a long and interesting confab. After clattering away for some minutes they cautiously returned to their crumbs and resumed their eating, keeping all the while a sharp lookout for the enemy. After the cat had become satisfied that they were too much interested in satisfying their appetite to think of her, she made another spring. The birds were up in an instant, and, instead of flying away as usual, they formed themselves into a hollow square, and charged upon the foe. Some got upon the cat's back and scratched and picked with all their might; others flew right into her face, while the balance made it interesting in the rear. The cat was so surprised at first that she stood unable to move. The birds became more and more infuriated, and fought such a savage battle that they drove the foe down the garden path on a full gallop and under the barn. They returned to their feast, and were left to themselves the balance of the winter; the cat making herself scarce when they put in an appearance.—[*Cleveland (O.) Leader.*

A few weeks ago a sparrow built her nest in one of the trees in the yard around Mayor Forwood's dwelling, and in a short time three or four pretty little sparrows were hatched out. One evening, while a storm was raging and the wind whistling through every branch of the trees, making it decidedly uncomfortable to be out, the mother sparrow, true to the instinct which prompts everything to care for its young, carried the little sparrows from the nest to the corner of a windowsill, away from the severe weather, and then carried the nest down, put the little ones in it, and rested safely from the storm all night. She and her young were well cared for. If this had not been done, the young sparrows would no doubt have been drowned.—[*Chester (Pa.) Times.*

While stopping at the depot at Williamsport a few days ago a *Derrick* reporter's attention was called by the depot master to a sparrow's nest built inside the large stationary gong at the depot, and which sounded for the departure of trains. The gong is about eighteen inches in diameter, and when struck by its large hammer it has a deafening sound. Notwithstanding the racket made by the gong a pair of sparrows have built their nest right over the knocker, and let it ring loud as it may, one of the sparrows will remain on the nest and the other has been frequently observed to sit upon the iron of the knocker while it is striking, apparently not in the least disconcerted by the din.—[*Oil City (Pa.) Derrick.*

A Little Romance in the Family.

A man in Toledo, with a wife and three children, became enamored of an intriguing woman and procured a divorce in an obscure Indiana town. He did not say a word about it at home. One day his oldest daughter received a parcel of patterns from a lady in Indianopolis. It was an old copy of a country newspaper. An advertisement attracted her attention. It was an application for a divorce for her father from her mother. The young lady decided to visit her friend in Indianapolis and to make an excursion to the county where the divorce had been granted. She returned with ample evidence that her mother was living with a divorced man. She showed her father a copy of the advertisement, and told him that she had found out all about him. He walked the floor for a minute, and then turned to his daughter. "I have been a very bad and guilty man," he said: "but it is not too late to make amends. I will go to her and confess all, and undo what I have done." "Confess first to me," said the girl. "It is Miss —— who is the woman in the case, is it not?" "It is." "I thought as much. Are you to marry her?" "I was to have married her." "You must not go to mamma yet. She must be your wife again before she knows the fearful truth." The young lady was equal to the emergency. The twentieth anniversary of her parents' marriage was close at hand. She invited all her friends and had them married again by the same minister who performed the ceremony twenty years before. She took pains to have her mother's rival present, and remarked to her in a corner: "Papa and mamma are married again as fast as the law can do it. Whether the truth is ever known depends upon you. Papa will never tell it I am sure, and for mamma's sake I never shall. But it does seem to me, dear, that some other climate would suit your constitution better than this."

A Hen Story.

[From the New Orleans Democrat.]

A gentleman resident of the Sixth District is telling his friends of the singular and wonderful performance of a favorite hen of his.

This hen is one of the best layers he has, and his stock of poultry is a large one, but for some time she has manifested a miserly desire to accumulate a large number of eggs, and has in many ways show her objection to being deprived of an egg after having laid it.

About ten days ago it was noticed that the hen would come from the chicken-house cackling, and giving the usual notice of duty done, but careful search for the eggs thus announced failed to find them.

This went on for a week, and then by an accident the point of an egg was discovered projecting from the soil below the nests in the chicken house. Investigation brought to light the egg, and further search revealed the fact that six other eggs were concealed in the same manner.

The day following the discovery the hen was watched, and was seen to carefully dig a hole, after the egg was laid, place the egg in it and then cover it with dirt.

This work completed, the hen, who had not given a cackle during the whole time it was in progress, walked out of the chicken house and announced the lay.

The owner of the hen thinks she cannot be beaten, and that her performance is unsurpassed

[Query.—Is the old hen on the development line to secure a more comfortable method of hatching chickens?

A Little Letter.

The following little letter is from the niece of a young society gentleman. We publish it as a good pattern for other young people:

DEAR UNCLE WILL: You will excuse my writing to you first. Papa and mamma are both tired and sleepy. I did not want them to go to so much trouble for my comfort and pleasure, but you know them both as well as I do, and how much fuss they make over little things. I don't know what they would do if some great thing or fortune was to come to them. You see, I came unexpected to them. You know some persons like surprise parties, and I thought I would surprise them. Papa had his samples packed and all ready to start out to sell precious coffee, but he was so glad to see me that he has concluded to stay all week. Mamma had some presents for me, but her conception of my stature and magnitude was so limited that the Liliputian pieces she had for me were like the massa's coat you used to sing about, "It wouldn't go half way round;" but I had some big things to put on in theplace of them, and I'm enjoying my visit. Have not gained much since I came. This climate is not very conducive to my rapid growth. Seven pounds is what I weigh now. Please write by return mail, to your affectionate

NIECE HALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

—HOLY WRIT.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the perfect cure for every symptom of corrupt Blood, from a common Pimple to the most frightful Ulcer. Cures performed by the **Blood Searcher** read like old-time miracles. Lepers are cleansed, the afflicted are healed and scrofulous cripples take up their bed and walk.

Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the safest, surest and most powerful Purifier ever known. All who try it become missionaries for the **Blood Searcher.** Druggists sell it. Send to **R. E. Sellers & Co.**, Pittsburgh, Pa., for circular.

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Use only Sellers' Liver Pills, the best and only true Family Physic. Established over **50** years. They cure *Headache, Biliousness, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague,* and all similar diseases like magic. Get the right kind. **Sellers' Liver Pills. 25** cents. Sold by druggists.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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APRIL 20, 1880.

CARPETS

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Promotor and Perfector of Assimilation.

The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood.

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The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependant upon some of them.

By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—

It will displace or wash out tuberculgous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or Interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Acute or Chronic), Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price, $1.50 Per Bottle. Six for $7.50.

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Sold by Joseph Fleming, J. Henderson & Bro., Harris & Ewing, and Fahnestock, Ewing & Co.
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11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods	25
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13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruption	25
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20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
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32.	DISEASE of HEART, Palpitation, etc.	1 00
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34.	DIPHTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat	50
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Case (Morocco) with above **35** large vials and Manual of Directions $10 00
Case (Morocco) of **20** large vials and book 6 00

These remedies are sent by the case, single vial or box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

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Office and Depot No. **109** Fulton St., New York.
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HUMPHREY'S SCECIFIC MANUEL on the Care and Treatment of Disease and its Cure, sent FREE on application.

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Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by

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THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

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Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

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KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

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(Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

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Is an absolute and irresistible cure for

DRUNK-

enness, Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all desire for and habit of using any of them, rendering the taste or desire for any of them perfectly odious and disgusting. Giving every one perfect **Self-Control of the sobriety of themselves and their friends.**

It prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows the sudden breaking off from using stimulants or narcotics.

Package, prepaid, to cure 1 to 5 persons, $2, or at your druggists, $1.75 per bottle.

Temperance societies should recommend it. It is perfectly harmless and never-failing.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. Sole Agents.

Hop Cough Cure destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves, produces rest, and never fails to cure.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. It is perfect—ask druggists.

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POLITICAL.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee having met in the City of Washington, February 23d, has appointed Tuesday, the 22d of June next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. All Democratic, Conservative, and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations or differences, who can unite with us in constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in the delegation of the Convention.

At the last National Convention, held in the city of St. Louis, in 1876, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the States be requested to instruct the delegates to the National Democratic Convention, held in 1880, whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer, in force in the National Convention, and that the National Convention, and that the National Committee insert such request in the calendar of the next Convention.

[Signed.] W. H. BARNUM,
FRED. O. PIERCE, Chairman.
Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of R. & S. WOODS, Attorneys at Law, was dissolved on November **30, 1879**, by the death of Robert Woods, senior partner. All persons indebted to said firm are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, as surviving partner, who alone is authorized to settle the same, and those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement at my office, corner of Cherry alley and Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEPHEN WOODS, JR.,
Attorney at Law,
No. **85** Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
PITTSBURGH, PA., March **23, 1880**.
mh30:3t-Wapi3m

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Disease of the Skin—Fever, restless sleep, foul stomach, tainted breath, languor, depression of spirits, always attendant on the worst cases, are speedily and radically removed by these medicines—the ointment cleanses the skin, and the Pills purify the blood, stimulate the liver, and promote digestion.

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☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., New York.

Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists, corner of Tenth and Liberty streets, Sole Agents.
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DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicines. Having had a large experience of over **30** years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseaseases. SPERMATORRHŒA, OR SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY, COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poisons eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A life long practice and his system of treatment cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.

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Dr. Williams

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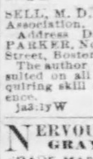

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No Fee required until Cured, from responsible parties. All diseases of the **Kidneys** and **Bladder,** and old cases of **Gleet, Syphilitic** and **Mercurial affections** of the throat, skin, or bones, are **cured for Life.**

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suffering from the terrible effects of **Seminal Weakness,** and **Loss of Sexual Power** as the result of **Self-abuse** in youth, **Sexual Excesses** in maturer years, or other causes, producing **Debility, Night Emissions, Despondency, Dizziness, Dimness of Sight, Pimples on the face, Cough, Indigestion, Loss of Memory,** etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured in half the usual time and expense **where others have failed.**

The **Doctor** is a **regular graduate** of one of the oldest Medical Colleges in Ohio. Age with experience can be relied upon. His **"Vegetable Specifics"** were never known to fail in curing even the **worst cases.** Patients treated by mail and express every-where, but where possible, a personal consultation is preferred, which is free, and sacredly confidential. Write for a list of questions. No **quack literature** published.

Dr. W's Specific No. 2 is a sure remedy for Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, and loss of Power, caused by self-abuse or excessive indulgence. Price of Dr W's Specific, $2 per bottle: Injection, $1; sent every-where, by express. Office Hours, 9 to 4 & 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P.M.
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THE untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF-PRESERVATION. Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business, may be restored and manhood regained.

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also Hon. P. A. BISSELL, M. D., President of the National Medical Association.

Address DR. W. H. PARKER, No. **4** Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY.
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

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The Great English Remedy—An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

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☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

☞The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at **$1** per package, or six packages for **$5**, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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TRADE MARK. Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Hypodermically, as by injection. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary occupation. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction in every case recorded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this most prevalent and fatal weakness. Sent by mail or express to any part of the country, secure from observation, on receipt of price, $2 per box, or $5 for three times the quantity, which is generally sufficient to effect a permanent and lasting cure in the worst cases. $5. Sent by mail, sealed in plain wrappers. Pamphlet containing Testimonials and Commendations, which will convince the most skeptical, free. Do not be induced to purchase worthless imitations, but send the full amount to the genuine agency, and receive the article by return mail. Address

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS,
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To Nervous Sufferers—The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in back or Side, and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success.

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Price, Specific, $1.00 per package, or six packages for $5.00. Address all orders to

J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO.,
Nos. 104 and 106 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.,
Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail by Jos. Fleming, No. 84 Market street.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion

HANGINGS.

How Five Murderers Paid the Death Penalty Yesterday

In Arkansas, Connecticut, Virginia and Ohio.

Scenes and Sayings On the Scaffold.

END OF A WIFE MURDER.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 28.—Thomas Edmunds suffered the penalty of death to-day at Ozark, for the murder of his supposed wife and child one year ago. Edmunds lived in Kentucky, where he was married and had a wife and several children. He left his family in company with the woman whom he killed, and settled in Washington county eighteen months ago. The illicit connection being discovered, he left, as he said, to return to Kentucky with the woman and her child. The arrival at the Arkansas river in Johnson county was the last occasion on which the woman and child were ever seen alive. A few months after this the receding river exposed the skeleton of the woman and some articles known to have been in their possession when last seen, and a wonderful chain of circumstances led to his detection, arrest and conviction in the Franklin Circuit Court. After a change of venue, he was sentenced to be hanged in November, but the sentence was superseded by an appeal to Supreme Court upon his affirmance of his sentence. The Governor appointed to-day for his execution. At 12 o'clock he was transported to the scaffold sitting on his coffin. He displayed remarkable courage to the end, but was frequently brought to tears. He protested entire innocence of his crime to the last. After the customary religious ceremonies the cap was drawn over his face and the trap sprung. In eleven minutes he was pronounced dead and his body delivered to his friends for burial. No doubt exists anywhere of his guilt.

The execution of Jackson, a negro under sentence of death at Marion, Crittenden county, to-day, was superseded by an appeal to the Supreme Court.

EXECUTION AT MARION, ARK.

MEMPHIS, May 28.—L. L. Ford was hanged this afternoon at Marion, Crittenden county, Arkansas, for the murder of John Broadway, committed on the 26th of last October. Ford was convicted on the evidence of John Porter, one of four arrested for the crime, and turned State's evidence. His testimony was that Ford, Jeffries, Huey and himself had planned to rob Broadway, but being resisted Jeffries shot and killed him. All four men were afterwards arrested. Ford being the youngest, only twenty-five years old, was offered the privilege of turning State's evidence, but declined on the ground that he knew nothing of the affair. Potter after the trial of Ford was set at liberty and aided Jeffries to escape from the Crittenden county jail. Huey obtained a change of venue to Mississippi county and is in jail at Osceola, Arkansas. Governor Miller respited Ford who was to have been hung the 16th of April. Earnest appeals were made for another respite, it being claimed his innocence would be proven, but the Governor refused to intercede any further on the scaffold. Ford protested his innocence even when the black cap was being drawn over his head. He said, "I am innocent of the crime." His neck was broken by the fall. A delay in the execution was granted at the request of his friends who were hopeful to the last that a respite would come by telegraph.

HAMLIN HANGED.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 28.—Henry Hamlin, the convict who, while attempting to escape from the State prison, shot Watchman Shipman, was hanged to-day. He attended special mass this morning, and his spiritual director says he died repentant. Hamlin slept but little last night, spending the time principally in writing letters and conversing with his death watch. He partook of a light breakfast and received friends till the hour of execution. The scaffold was in the jail corridor and Hamlin walked from it to his cell with a firm step. He made a short speech, saying substantially that he never had any intention of harming his victim and that he forgave all those who had done anything against him. Then until the drop fell he kept his eyes turned upward and his lips moved in prayer. He showed no sign of weakness to the very last. The fall was nearly six feet, but the noose not being adjusted properly, it slipped around to the back of his neck and fourteen minutes elapsed before the pulse ceased to beat, and ten minutes later the body was cut down.

EXCITING EXECUTION AT WOODFIELD, OHIO.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 28—Peter King, Jr., a youth of twenty-one years of age was hanged at Woodfield, Ohio, to-day for the murder of David Trembly last September. The crime was a cold blooded one, without any extenuating circumstances. Trembly was a huckster who traveled about Monroe county and always had plenty of money. The object of the assassin was robbery and perhaps revenge for some real or fancied wrong. He was arrested in West Virginia a few days later and brought back to Woodfield, narrowly escaping lynching at Beallsville, the scene of the crime. He was tried last January and sentenced to be put to death to-day. Vigorous efforts were made to have his sentence commuted, but in vain, and the law took its course. The scaffold was erected in the jail and the execution took place in the presence of a limited number of persons having tickets. The trap dropped at 1:20 P. M. and the man was seventeen minutes expiring, the drop not breaking his neck. He writhed terribly for several minutes, drawing up his legs and kicking the trap in his convulsions. The body was give in charge of relatives who caused it, after being placed in a coffin, to be placed in an open space in front of the Court house and exposed to public view, the populace passing in single file on each side. The corpse was then taken home by the friends for burial. King appeared to be the least affected of all those present and not a tremor was noticeable in his voice when he bade Sheriff Reed good bye. The Sheriff in his nervousness forgot to adjust the cap and King smilingly reminded him of the omission. During the execution some boys climbed upon the roof of a shed opposite the jail and their weight caved it in. The noise alarmed Mrs. Reed, wife of the Sheriff, and she swooned away and was restored with difficulty.

HANGED FOR RAPE.

HANOVER, COURT HOUSE, Va., May 28.—Chas Bolling (colored) was hanged to-day for commiting rape of the first of April on the person of a small white girl. Under the recent law doing away with public hangings, the execution took place in the jail. The witnesses were officers of the court, a small guard and representatives of the press.

WISE AND BOYLE.

The Congressional Contest in the Fayette-Green District.

[Connellsville Courier.]

The Pittsburgh POST, with whose political affiliations the Democracy of this section are becoming acquainted, has this to say respecting the Congressional nominations in this district:

Congressman Morgan R. Wise is a candidate for renomination, and it is claimed by his friends that he will have a walk over, a second term being conceded as the uniform habit of the party in that district. Fayette has no candidate, and those named in Westmoreland are not seriously in his way. Greene county is unanimously for Wise.

AS THE POST is now supporting Mr. Wise as actively as it denounced him two years ago, the above may be received with a few grains of allowance. We beg leave to say that Fayette has a candidate, and we have serious doubts as to whether Mr. Wise will be successful in his, to say the least, rather cheeky contest for the nomination in Westmoreland. In fact we have the stubbornness to doubt whether Mr. Wise will have a "walk over." All these things remain to be seen. Meanwhile let it be born in the mind that they laugh best who laugh last.

[Since the above extract from the POST was written, we were informed Mr. Boyle, of Uniontown, had announced his candidacy, and we so stated. Mr. Boyle goes to Cincinnati as an anti-Tilden delegate, whilst we believe four-fifths of his constitutents are for the man who was defrauded out of his seat in 1876. Perhaps he imagines he can capture the district by the same means he did the Fayette Committee.—EDS. POST.]

WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1880.

EATON'S TARIFF BILL.

The Senate had a lively discussion over the Eaton Tariff bill to-day. Messrs. Bayard and Eaton were the leading Democrats who supported it. Bayard favored a Commission to get the tariff question concerned by men above party. Mr. Thurman arraigned it as a scheme in the interest of Protectionists and to delay any modification of the tariff for at least two years. Mr. Beck said under this bill Hayes would appoint attorneys, agents and experts of tariff monopolists. The bill will probably pass the Senate next Monday, but will hardly get through the House at this session.

SUPERVISOR WHITE'S REMOVAL.

Senator Pendleton objects to the summary removal of Census Supervisor White of Philadelphia, by Hayes, and the appointment of Steele in his stead. Pendleton says Hayes has no right to do this under the tenure of office act while the Senate is in session, and that if he can remove without cause when the Senate is not in session, nothing would hinder him from removing all the Democrats that have been appointed. Pendleton proposes to call Hayes to account for his arbitrary act, and has introduced a resolution in the Senate for that purpose.

EXPENSES OF THE CURTIN-YOCUM CASE.

In the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill were provisions to pay Yucum and Curtain each $2,000 for expenses in their contest, which were stricken out, as Kiefer of the Election Committee explained, to enable them to draw large amounts. Kiefer said Yocum had filed vouchers for over $13,000 and Curtin for over $15,006. The Committee favored paying them $8,500 each, and he, (Kiefer,) $10,000 each.

PROSPECTS OF ADJOURNMENT.

The difficulties apprehended by the advocates of early adjournment in case Congress remained together until the assembling of the Chicago Convention, are about to be realized and it is doubtful whether a quorum can be obtained next week, to transact business. This would compel adjournment from day to day.

ACKLEN TO BE VINDICATED.

Acklen is to be vindicated by the Judiciary Committee against Floyd King's charge, and the festive young man is seeking renomination in his district with the aid of his barrel, claiming that the Convention that defeated him a month or so ago was an irresponsible body.

T. H.

PENSIONS FOR MEXICAN VETRANS.

The Senate Pension Committee voted to report with some verbal amendments the House bill, granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war and in the Indian wars with the Creeks and Seminoles. The bill repeals the section of the revised statutes which provides that no money on account of pensions shall be paid to any person, or to the widow or children or heirs of any deceased person, who in any manner voluntarily engaged in, or aided, or abetted the late rebellion against the authority of the United States.

General Gordon's Resignation.

Senator Gordon's father, now almost 85 years old, has sent a letter to the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* defending his son's course in resigning his Senatorship. He says:

"As to the insinuation that he was 'bought out' or 'bargained out' I pronounce it infamously and shamefully false, and my blood almost curdles and my old limbs totter with indignation when I think of such charges being made against him. From his youth to his manhood he has been the embodiment of honor and truthfulness. In his boyhood he would never betray a friend, and at least once, to my knowledge he suffered severe punishment at school rather than betray the confidence of a schoolmate. Would he then now, in the zenith and glory of his manhood, betray the people in whose defense he has proved, on a thousand occasions, his readiness to die? Would he betray or sell for lucre that integrity and honor which is dearer to him than life itself? No! no! no! Away with such infamous falsehoods. Let those who condemn his course put themselves in his place. He had served his people in war and in peace with undying devotion. He had on his hands a large and growing family; his State and people are now free and prosperous, and no longer require his service; his financial affairs and home matters demand his attention. The Constitution and the laws of his country give him the right to retire. His salary is not sufficient to support his family and meet all his needs for money. He is not rich; after years of toil in his country's service, he comes out poorer than he went in. He is offered a position which will afford him rest and quiet and a competency."

Sudden Discovery of Blindness.

[Cambridge (Mass.) Tribune.]

A gentleman who was a prominent citizen in the place where he lived told a room-mate one morning, several years ago, that he dreamed the night before that he had lost the sight of one eye. Experimenting, he discovered that one eye was actually blind. He consulted the most eminent occulists without avail, the eye remaining sightless the remainder of his life. The above was called to mind by a similar incident which happened to a lady of our acquaintance residing in Dover, Vt., some weeks since. The lady being in usual health on retiring to rest, awoke in the morning to find that the left eye was entirely blind, from which she has since been unable to see, and from which it is probable she never will recover. The family and physician are unable to account for the very strange blindness, which came during sleep.

All the persons engaged in the issue of forged scrip on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, including the engraver of New York, have been arrested. The original plates of the counterfeits have been secured.

Rutter, Newhall & Co., of Philadelphia, who suspended owing to the failure of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, have made a settlement and resumed business.

THE CADET GUILTY.

The Court of Inquiry Find That He Bound Himself.

His Arrest Promptly Ordered and Whittaker Placed Under Guard.

WEST POINT, May 29.—The Whittaker Court of Inquiry met to-day and agreed upon its final report, which was signed by all the members. The report first gives minute details of the condition of Whittaker's room when the cadet was discovered bound, all of which facts have been heretofore published. It says that the ordinary walk of a person could be heard in the adjoining room and the room beneath; also, that the post surgeon, Dr. C. T. Alexander, visited Whittaker seventeen minutes after he was discovered, and concluded that he was feigning insensibility. Regarding the investigation the report says that every line was followed, but the only evidence found tending to solve the mystery was that of Cadets Whittaker and Burnett, of Surgeon Alexander and of the experts. The report picks flaws in Whitaker's testimony, and regarding the experts says:

The evidence of the experts in handwriting is given as to the writer of the note of warning. This note was submitted in succession to five different experts, together with specimens of the handwriting of each cadet in the corps and numerous lecture notes by the members of the second class. In all cases the identity of the writer was unknown to the experts and no expert was aware of the handwriting in which any previous one had discovered resemblance to the note of warning. The second expert made no selection.

The third fixed upon the handwriting, which he declared positively was the same as that in the note. The fourth selected a writer who in his opinion probably wrote the note, but he thought the writer of another specified paper might have forged it in imitation of the hand of the first; the last specified piece was subsequently shown to have been prepared by order of the Court. The fifth expert selected a piece of writing as being in the same hand as the note. In this severe trial the first, third and fourth experts without their knowledge, united in indicating Cadet Whittaker as the writer of the note of warning. All the experts, except the third, were recalled and specimens of the writing of Cadet Whittaker and of the person selected by the fifth expert were given to him. They were then unanimous and emphatic in the statement that Cadet Whittaker wrote the note of warning. One of the experts also discovered evidence proving satisfactorily to the Court and to the counsel of Cadet Whittaker that the paper upon which the note of warning was written had been torn from a sheet upon which Cadet Whittaker had written the first part of a letter to his mother, dated April 5, 1880.

CONCLUSIONS.

First—The Court is unable to believe that such slight wounds as Cadet Whittaker received could have been inflicted by the persons in the manner and under the circumstances described by him.

Second—It does not see why a man with his surroundings and in his condition and frame of mind, as shown by his own evidence, should have submitted to an assault such as is alleged without summoning assistance during the assault or immediately thereafter.

Third—It believes a person tied as he was, and left as he claimed to have been, could readily have released himself had he exerted himself to do so.

Fourth—From the testimony of the post surgeon and others, the Court is compelled to believe that Cadet Whittaker was neither asleep nor insensible when he was examined on the morning of April 6, but that he was feigning.

Fifth—The Court is not able to discover any motive that any person other than Cadet Whittaker could have had in making such an assault, and there is no evidence whatever to warrant the belief that any other person did make it.

Sixth—It believes that the hair clipping the flesh cutting and the binding could have all been accomplished by Cadet Whittaker himself.

Seventh—The theory that the note of warning is in imitation of Cadet Whittaker's writing is, in the opinion of the Court, untenable. The severe tests to which the experts in handwriting were subjected and their positive testimony place it beyond doubt that Cadet Whittaker himself wrote the note of warning and therefore that he is not ignorant of the persons engaged in the affair. This latter conclusion is strengthened by the fact that one-half of the sheet of paper on which this note was written was found in Cadet Whittaker's possession.

OPINION: From the strong array of circumstantial evidence, from the testimony of the experts in handwriting, and from the conflicting statements of Cadet Whittaker and lack of veracity evinced by him in certain cases during the investigation, as shown by the evidence, the Court is of the opinion that the imputation upon the character of Cadet Whittaker, referred to in the order convening the Court in the official reports of the commandant of cadets and the post surgeon, is fully sustained.

When the report was sent to General Schofield and carefully read by him he caused a letter to be addressed to Colonel Lazelle, commandant of the corps of cadets, directing the arrest of Whittaker and placing him in confinement in his room. The order was promptly carried out, and Whittaker will remain under arrest until his case is disposed of, and a guard will keep him under surveillance. An officer in high rank being asked what disposition would be made of him if the findings of the Court are proved by the War Department, replied if he was a non-commissioned officer he would be tried by court martial, as urged by Recorder Sears in his address to the Court, but it is probable if the President approves that he will be dismissed from the Academy or be turned over to the civil authorities. Whittaker still protests his innocence.

The findings of the Court will be forwarded to the War Department to-night by mail.

POLITICAL.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATS.

DELEGATION TO CONVENTION UNINSTRUCTED.

JACKSON, MISS., May 27.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order by Hon. E. Barksdale, Chairman of the State Executive Committee. Three hundred and ten delegates were present. All the counties except six were represented. Ex-Gov. B. G. Humphries was elected President. The delegates to Cincinnati for the State at large are E. C. Walthall, E. Barksdale, W. E. Percy and W. S. Featherstone. For districts W. H. H. Tison, E. H. Bristow, John Y. Murry, R. H. Taylor, Robert C. Patty, S. M. Roane, S. S. Carter, R. T. Henderson, P. K. Mayers, J. P. Withers, Warren Cowan, W. F. Martin. The delegates are uninstructed and there was no expression indicating the preference of the Convention. Electors were chosen and a new State Executive Committee appointed, W. L. Hemmingway, Chairman.

ECHOES FROM CHICAGO.

THAT INTERVIEW WITH COL. FRED GRANT.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following interesting account of an interview between Col. Fred Grant and ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio, at the Sherman headquarters in Chicago the other day:

After courtesies had been exchanged, Mr. Dennison asked the news.

"O, father will be nominated on first ballot."

"Is that so?" said Mr. Dennison.

"There is no doubt about it," replied Col. Grant, "Father already has enough to nominate him."

"I see you are getting everything," said ex-Governor Dennison. You got Colorado yesterday."

"O, yes," replied the Colonel; "but we have already got enough without Colorado."

"You would rather have it than not?" interrupted the *Tribune* representative.

"Yes," replied Col. Grant, "of course; but father has got a sure thing. Father has already 410 votes, and if the unit rule is broken, he is sure of 450 votes in the Convention.

Ex-Gov. Dennison: Then there is no use of our coming here. We might as well go home.

Col. Grant: O, no; we want you here to help make the nomination unanimous.

Ex-Gov. Dennison: I find that newspapers figures are not always reliable. You have to find the politicians in order to get the news.

"I am now in favor of breaking the unit rule in the Convention. If the unit rule is broken, I know that father will get ten delegates from California, six or seven from Michigan, and several from Iowa and other places."

Ex-Gov. Dennison: Then you favor the breaking of the unit rule.

Col. Grant: Outside of the Convention I would favor the breaking of the unit rule, but if I were a delegate, I would be opposed to it.

Ex-Gov. Dennison: I should think if you could gain so many votes you would want the unit rule broken.

Col. Grant: No, I think the States so old vote as a unit.

Ex-Gov. Dennison: How do you know that you would gain ten votes from California?

Col. Grant: Because I have been told so by our friends there. I know it is so.

Ex-Gov. Dennison: And yet you favor the unit rule?

Col. Grant: As a delegate to the Convention I would favor it.

Ex-Gov. Dennison: That has been the Democratic rule. It is the broadest phase of the State rights question, and one that I have battled against since 1835.

Col. Grant: That's all right, but I believe in the unit rule.

Ex Gov. Dennison: You will support the nominee of the Chicago Convention?

Col. Grant: That depends upon who is nominated. We might support some of them, but Blaine I know we wouldn't. He had no business to come into this State and make the fight he did.

The *Tribune* representative ventured this remark to ex-Gov. Dennison: "Will Secretary Sherman accept the Vice Presidency on a ticket with Gen. Grant?"

Ex-Gov. Dennison: Secretary Sherman will accept the Presidency or nothing. Mr. Sherman would not take the Vice Presidency if it were tendered by the vote of the National Convention without a dissenting vote.

Col. Grant: Then he'll get nothing.

The summary way in which the gallant Colonel disposes of Blaine and Sherman will have a tendency to aggravate the Republican friends of these gentlemen.

THE COLORED MAN AND BROTHER.

Several amusing stories are in circulation bearing on the manipulation of colored Southern Republican delegates to Chicago. It is well known that they are, as a class, very practical statesmen and susceptible to pecuniary influence. One story, well vouched for, is to the effect that five of these delegates who were originally instructed for Grant, but who have already sold out in turn for Sherman and Blaine, are now again in charge of a Grant agent, who keeps them constantly traveling in the far West, out of the reach of temptation, with orders to deliver them in Chicago when the Convention meets. When last heard from the troop were in Iowa, travelling in Pullman palace cars, living at the best hotels and having a good time generally.

The most prominent of the colored delegates from the South are here, and they are the most demonstrative and combative persons in the crowds at the hotels. They seem to be changing from Sherman to Grant, although the Sherman men are confident that those of them who are here as Sherman men will adhere to their original purpose on the first ballot and until a choice comes, if it does come, between Grant and Blaine.

A TERRIBLE CYCLONE.

Town of Savoy Destroyed and Many Killed and Wounded.

GALVESTON, May 29.—A *News* special from Bonham says a terrible cyclone visited Savoy on the Texas Pacific railroad, last night, totally destroying the town and killing nine persons and wounding sixty, some of whom will die. The following are the names of the killed: Sam Gill, Dr. Kern, Miss Pansy Johnston, E. L. Andrews, A. Horn, Wm. Suddeth, Mattie Best, child of Mr. Gallagher, infant of Mr. Andrews. Nineteen business houses, the railroad depot and twenty dwellings were destroyed. Only five houses in the place are not damaged. Physicians, nurses, medicine, coffins, provisions, and everything is being furnished by the people of Bonham, and a train was placed at their disposal. The scene beggars description. The earth is covered with debris and the groans of the wounded is heartrending.

BRIEFS BY WIRE.

The miners' strike at Leadville is virtually ended.

The Chilians have taken Tacnand and are rapidly marching on Arica.

Extensive preparations are in progress for the session of the Industrial Millers' exhibition at Cincinnati.

The Kansas Pacific railroad depot at Beloit, Kansas, was broken into on Friday night and a safe therein was robbed of $5,500.

John Brougham, the well known and favorite actor, is dying at New York. The physician says there is no possibility of his recovery.

Prince Leopold, Princess Louise and suite arrived in Toronto on Saturday. They leave for Niagara Falls on Tuesday, thence on a visit to Chicago.

Karl Slipsectz and Max Simons have been arrested at Montreal charged with forging drafts on Rottschild Bros., Paris, drawn and signed by A. Belmont & Co.

Kearney was enthusiastically received by his followers at the Sand Lots on Saturday. He is going to Chicago on Saturday to attend the Greenback Convention there.

Two thousand and eighty-four emigrants arrived on Saturday at New York, making the total arrivals thus far in May 13,009, a greater number than arrived in any previous whole month.

The plan of Episcopal visitation has been arraigned by the Bishops of the M. E. Church of Cincinnati for the fall conferences of 1880. The Pittsburgh Conference is down on the list to meet at Uniontown on September 22d and will be attended by Bishop Foss.

Another fast train to New York and other Eastern points will be started from St. Louis to-day. This time by the Vandalia, Pan Handle and Pennsylvania lines. The train will leave St. Louis eight A. M., reach Pittsburgh four A. M. the next morning, Baltimore 2:30 P. M., Philadelphia, 3:10 P. M. and New York six P. M. The running time is thirty-three hours.

SCENES IN OAK ALLEY.

Synod Protected by the Police—Rev. Mr. Woodside Retires in Tears.

Affecting Scenes—Plans of the Minister's Friends.

When the General Synod re-convened on Saturday morning the Committee on Memorials reported they had refused the request of the First Church of Brooklyn to be transferred to the Philadelphia Presbytery. The report also recognized Dugald Munn, Thomas Smith et al. as the session of the First Church of Pittsburgh. This was objected to by Ephriam Young and Mr. Sample. The latter made some remarks which caused very loud applause and considerable disorder. The Moderator sent for the police. Subsequently, Chief Pender arrived with a posse of police. The officers were stationed at the door and the Chief took a seat by the Moderator. However, there was no further disorder. The balance of the morning was taken up in quiet discussion.

In the afternoon the decliniture and appeal of Rev. Nevin Woodside was taken up. Lengthy speeches were made by Revs. Wylie and Woodside, after which the judgment of the members was taken on the matter, resulting in a vote of sixteen not to sustain and eight to sustain the appeal. There was an impressive silence as Rev. Mr. Woodside arose and said: "Mr. Moderator, I rise with profound sorrow at this moment and in these premises. I can but thank you and the Synod for the long hearing of the case. I will make no further move here. I have no desire to withdraw from the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church, but since it has withdrawn from me I cannot do otherwise, and as for my own vindication and in the cause of Jesus Christ I shall appeal my cause to a higher court, and there I shall hope to be heard."

The defeated minister then shook hands with the Moderator and passed out of the building into the drenching rain. He was followed by a considerable portion of the audience and in a moment the yard became a scene of great excitement. Men and women crowded about the minister, and, shaking his hand, told him to bear up, that they would stand by him still. Mr. Woodside replied to them in broken sentences, while the words choked his utterance and tears filled his eyes: "Oh, to think," he exclaimed, "this from the church for which I have labored so hard!" Men and women cried, and were loud in uncomplimentary remarks about the Synod. When the excitement subsided the Synod refused to appoint a pastor for the Oak Alley Church, leaving it in the hands of Presbytery. The body will probably finish its business to-day.

By appointment of Synod Revs. R. Blair and R. Hunter occupied the pulpit in the church yesterday, but the audience maintained order both in the morning and afternoon.

WHAT THEY THINK ABOUT IT.

One of the trustees of the church was interviewed by a reporter yesterday. He said "If the Pittsburgh Presbytery selects a preacher for us in place of Rev. Mr. Woodside, we will refuse to receive him. In my opinion we have elected a pastor already and we are satisfied with him. We will stick by Rev. Mr. Woodside, come what will. In regard to his suspension by the Northern Presbytery and the action of the General Synod in sustaining it, we claim that as Rev. Mr. Woodside has declined the authority of both bodies they have no further jurisdiction over him. The Book of Discipline justifies us in withdrawing from the Pittsburgh Presbytery, if there is any further interference upon the part of the Synod."

"Has Mr. Woodside given any advice in the matter yet?"

"No, sir; he is broken down and is in great grief, perfectly unable to talk about the matter yet. We have offered to raise money to build him a church and pay his salary as usual, but have not received any definite reply from him thus far."

In referring to the Moderator of Synod the gentleman criticised his actions severely. He declared that in casting his vote in favor of the persecuted minister on the last appeal he played a shallow trick. The trustee further charged that the Synod had been "packed" to vote against Mr. Woodside.

WICKED WORK.

Three Lives Sacrificed in the Idiotic Spirit of Mischief.

A DASTARDLY DEED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—John Vincent, second mate of the British ship Sophia, Richard Hendricks, seaman, and two apprentices, John Barber and George Chapman, were amusing themselves in the oil room of the ship to-day while awaiting dinner, when one of the party went into the cook's galley adjoining and heating a poker red hot, returned with it to the oil room. As the demonstration did not stampede the party, the poker was thrust at a barrel of kerosene and an explosion immediately followed. The oil room and galley were demolished, and the cook, Joseph Lewis, mate, seaman and the boys were covered with burning oil. The cook, seaman and boys leaped overboard, but only the seaman succeeded in swimming to the pier. The others were drowned.

The mate stripped off a portion of his blazing clothing and with the assistance of the captain and other officers on board, the flames which enveloped him were extinguished, but not before he was seriously, if not fatally, burned. The seaman is also believed to be fatally burned. The bodies of the three drowned were recovered. The ship was only slightly damaged.

ROW IN A CEMETERY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—During the decoration exercises of the colored soldiers in Lebanon Cemetery, (the colored place of interment) a row took place between a party of Irishmen of Post 80, and several were shot and cut, but no one fatally.

MURDER, ARSON AND SUICIDE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 29.—John Drury, an insane man, this evening shot his brother Edward dead, and wounded another brother named Chapman. He then fired the premises and when the people gathered, killed himself.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest from Neighboring Towns.

MISS CARRIE BLACK, a domestic, died of heart disease yesterday at New Castle, Pa.

A YOUNG man named Peter Crowl shot himself through the heart in a barn near Enon, Pa., the other day. No cause is assigned for the suicide.

A TWO-STORY brick house, owned by Absolem Wells, located four miles below Wellsville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $4,000, insurance $2,000.

FRANK RAMSEY who was shot at Washington by Charles Hamilton on Tuesday evening, is in rather a precarious condition. It is feared he cannot recover. Harrison has not been arrested.

GEORGE MCCULLOUGH, a young man residing with his mother in Steubenville, was very badly cut near that place while in a Sunday row. He and his comrades had been drinking beer together.

THE first of the ponderous enginez to be known as "Class K," was turned out of the shops of the Pennsylania Railroad Company at Altoona on Wednesday. Its maximum speed will be one mile per minute.

THE property of D. A. Barney and R. Hall has been levied on by the Sheriff of Washington county, Pa, at the suit of the lawyers who defended the miners last spring in the riot trial. The sale will take place June 10th unless the debt and charges, amounting to about $300, are paid in the meantime.

"THEY CURE!" What Cure? AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a cough, AYER'S PILLS for purgative purposes, and AYER'S SARSAPRILLA for complaints that require an alterative medicine.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY
in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS
are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

SOMERS, BROTHER & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
NO. 211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Refer to the Masonic Bank and to the business community. Issue Weekly, Semi-Weekly and Daily Market Reports; also, Circulars of Instructions and Advice. Sent Free on application.
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HOLL'S
BITTER
MALT
TONIC.

DYSPEPSIA, THE UNIVERSAL AMERICAN MALADY—A guest in almost every family circle of our land, and these is no disorder more distressing, rendering its victims irritable, suspicious, despondent, listless, reckless and full of forebodings, embittering the life of the sufferer, and making him truly miserable. Exposing the system to the long train of diseases which date their existence from the time the great supply organ of the body, the stomach, is racked and tortured with the terrible pangs of Dyspepsia. This condition is avoidable in every case, and where existing can be cured by the use of BITTER MALT-TONIC, with the proper attention to food and drink, reasonable exercise and pure air.

The remote cause is undigested food, decomposing in the stomach, generating wind, sour and putrid odors and foul gases, the ficuous accumulation poisoning the circulation and rendering the liver and kidneys unequal to their task. First, the food introduced into the stomach should be within the limits of its capacity, and of a quality capable of being readily dissolved. Diet should be regular, active exercise indulged in, and with the use of BITTER MALT-TONIC, according to directions, a sure relief and speedy return to good health assured.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.
CAMPBELL & COFFEY, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh. my26:MWS&W1m

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works No. 18 Water street. R. MUNROE.
ap4:1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.
Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.
Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art. Any reasoning power that clearly discerns DISEASE and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, when drug out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humers in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system.** From which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes**, not **hours**, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELI

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

Death Relieves Her of Her Misery.

Duel Between French and Spanish Notables.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—The Empress of Russia died this morning. The Empress' illness was consumption, complicated with other ailments. As long ago as January 20, news was cabled from Cannes that her life was despaired of, and since that date there have been constant indications of a gradual sinking of the patient. The disease from which she suffered is often engendered by the hot-house atmosphere of Russian dwellings. That the Czarina was in her condition, able to make the journey from Cannes to St. Petersburg is a matter of wonder, and showed her high spirit and energy. These qualities have been noticeable through a period of unusual grief and suffering.

Maximiliane Wihelmine Auguste Sophie Marie, Empress of Russia, was the daughter of the Grand Duke Ludwig II of Hesse, and was born August 8, 1824. The marriage of this illustrious lady to the Czarevitch Alexander of Russia was quite a romance. In 1841, when the present Czar was twenty-three years of age, a list was prepared at St. Petersburg of marriageable German princess, and under the care of Count Orloff the Czarvitch went to visit them. At Carlsruhe he met Princess Marie, but sixteen years of age. Next morning Count Orloff informed the Prince of the arrangements for proceeding to Baden. "My dear Count," said the Prnice, "we shall go no further; I have made my choice; my journey is finished." Orloff had not suspected how matters stood, and expostulated. The Princess of Baden had not been seen, and the name of the Princess Marie of Hesse, was not on the list. Alexander would go to Carlsrhue if politeness required, but he had made up his mind to marry none other but Princess Marie. When the news reached St. Petersburg, the entourage of the Emperor endeavored to prevent this marriage; but Nicholas was tenderly attached to his son, and would not allow him to be thwarted in an affair of the heart.

The Emperor Nicholas and his consort, the Empress Alexandra, soon became very fond of their beautiful young daughter-in-law, as did all the other members of the Imperial family. The Empress has had six children—namely, the Grand Dukes Nicholai, born in 1843; Alexander, born in 1845; Vladimir, born in 1847; Alexis, born in 1850; the Grand Duchess Marie, born in 1853: and the Grand Dukes Sergius born in 1857; and Paul, born in 1860.

The early promise of happiness was not made entirely good. The Czar's infidelity to his wife of late years is matter of common knowledge. The Empress left him on this account and returned to the Winter Palace on the occasion of the Czar's twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. Previous to that date—on the 17th of February—occurred the fearful dynamite explosion at the Winter Palace, of which the sick Czarina was at the time ignorant. She lay in a distant wing of the Palace, asleep, and was not even roused by the explosion. Some time subsequently the Empress was told of the Nihilist attempt, and bore the news with astonishing courage.

FRANCE.

GENEVA, June 3.—The duel between Rochefort and Koechin was fought with swords on Swiss territory, this morning. Rochefort was wounded in the stomach. Koechin was not hurt. Rochefort's wound is reported severe.

BELGIUM.

LONDON, June 3.—A duel was fought on the Belgium frontier between two Spaniards, F. Marquis Gil de Olivars and Count de Lardi. The Count was killed. The Marquis killed a man in a duel in September last.

CABLE SPARKS.

COUNT FESTETICS, of Hungary, has been married to the divorced wife of the Prince of Manari, formerly Lady Mary Hamilton.

THE second caravan of 90 slaves arrived at Sioot, Upper Egypt, and were liberated. Many of the slaves are still hidden in the oasis of Elkhargehi.

THE Port is considering the terms of the circular addressed to the Powers promising to execute the reforms in Turkey demanded by the treaty of Berlin.

"Profoundly Grateful to God."

"I have been using your Compound Oxygen Treatment," writes Judge S. L. Bryan of Salem, Ill., "for nearly two months, *and am profoundly grateful to God* and you for the benefits derived from its use, I have been for more than thirty years a sufferer from nervous disorders. Overwork and sedentary habits as a college student brought me into difficulty. Later in life professional labors added dyspepsia to my nervous calamity, and I have been a great sufferer for many years. My sleep has been bad, and I have had much irregularity in the action of the heart. The gas has nearly *relieved the disturbed heart-action, and my sleep is becoming as sweet and protracted as in early life.* I shall always remember you with gratitude, and appreciate the blessings of a progressive investigation which brings such results. I think that you may congratulate yourselves that you stand in the front of a new medical advance that is to effect *permanent resolution in the treatment of disease.*" Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, which contains the record of remarkable cures in chronic diseases, sent free. Address Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIOR to his departure for Europe, and in view of his possible professional appearance abroad, the friends of Mr. Edwin Booth propose giving him a parting breakfast at Delmonico's on Tuesday, the 15th of June. The committee consists of a number of well-known actors, lawyers, ministers, merchants, publishers, poets, and journalists.

I HAVE derived much benefit from using Fellows' Hypophosphites in chronic constipation.

JOHN B. MOORE, Forest City Mexico.

IT will be somewhat in the matter of a surprise to the musical world to learn that Herr Wilhelmj is engaged to play for a season at Kostor & Bial's New York Beer Garden twice a week, beginning in the latter part of June. This would seem to be more of an artistic success for Kostor & Bial than for Wilhelmj.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real instrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.* 22

MR. M. BARRYMORE, the principal witness of the assassination of Mr. Porter by Curran, the Texan desperado, has been provided with means to appear as a witness, and will go South in time to be present at the trial. A number of leading actors subscribed to the fund.

FINANCIAL AMD COMMERCIAL.

Clearing House Statement.

The following are to-day's figures:

Balances	$ 213,337 99
Exchanges	908,548 25

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	49⅞	50
Reading	10⅜	10⅝
P., T. & B	15	1 1/4
Lehigh Valley	48⅛	49
U. Co.'s N. J	159½	160
Central Transportation Co	48	49
A. V. R. R. 7.30's	118	119
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	115	116
Northern Pacific stock	23¾	24
Do preferred	45	48
Lehigh Navigation Co	26⅛	26⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	12½	13
Northern Central		32
Hestonville	17⅜	

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Governments strong. Railroad bonds irregular. State securities dull.

The stock market opened a fraction higher, but soon became weak and declined ¼@1¼ per cent., the latter Lake Shore. During the afternoon, speculation became strong and prices advanced ¼@2 per cent., Pacific Mail and New Jersey Central leading the upward movements. In final sales there was a fractional reaction. Louisville & Nashville rose 3 per cent., but declined 3¼ per cent. Nashville & Chattanooga fell off 2 per cent.

The transactions aggregated 244,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Lackawanna, 41,000 Erie, 46,000 Lake Shore, 6,500 Northwestern, 2,000 Nashville & Chattanooga, 39,000 New Jersey Central, 11,000 Pacific Mail, 13,000 St. Paul, 8,500 Wabash Pacific and 17,000 Western Union.

Close—Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills 486½; demand 488¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	106⅝	New 4s	109¼
New 5s coupons	103⅝	Pacific 6s of 1895	123½
New 4½s ex coup	109⅞		

STOCKS.

Cental Pac. b'ds	113⅝	Ohio Central	15
Union 1sts	113¾	L. E. & W	24½
Land Grants	111¾	O. & W	26¼
Sinking Funds	115¾	B., C., R. & N	56
Lehigh Wilkes	102	A. & T. H	13⅝
St. P. & S. 1st	113⅝	Do. preferred	60
C. C. & I. C. 1sts		W. St. L. & P	30⅞
Do. 2nds		Do. preferred	57¼
Erie 2nds ex-coup	81⅞	H. & St. J	25
Rock Island	121	Do. preferred	67¼
Panama	175	Iron Mountain	58⅝
Ft. Wayne	118	St. L. & S. F	30
Pittsburgh	112⅝	Do. preferred	42
Illinois Central	101	Do. 1sts	63½
B. & Q	114¼	C., St. L. & N. O	23
Chicago & Alton	106½	Kansas & Texas	29¾
Do. preferred	122	Union Pacific	85⅝
New York Central	124⅞	Central Pacific	94
Harlem	175	Northern Pacific	24
Lake Shore	96⅞	Do. preferred	45⅜
Canada Southern	54	L. & N	124
Michigan Central	79	L. & C	49⅜
Erie	32⅝	L. & N. A	90
Do. preferred	51	Houston & Texas	
Northwestern	90	Western Union	88¼
Do. preferred	108¾	A. & P. T	35⅛
St. Paul	70⅝	Pacific Mail	34⅛
Do. preferred	100	Adams Express	109⅝
St. Paul & Minne	87	Wells Fargo	104⅜
St. P. & O	36⅛	American	84
Do. preferred	71	United States	44
Del. & Lac	75	Quicksilver	9
Morris & Essex	106	Do. preferred	53
Delaware & Hud	67¼	Caribon	2
N. J. Central	58⅝	Central Arizona	5
Reading	20¾	Homestake	28
Ohio & Mississippi	25¼	Leadville	1¼
Do. preferred	68¼	Standard	25⅝
Chesapeake & O	15	Excelsior	16
Mobile & Ohio	13½	Little Pittsburgh	6
C. & C	66	Ontario	53
C. C. & I. C	12		

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	220	Quincy	24
Copper Falls	7¾	Ridge	3¾
Franklin	6	Madison	3
Pewabec*	14¾		

*New stock.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 3.—Consols for money, 98 3-16; account, 98 9-16; ex-int. New 5s, 105; 4½s, 111¾; 4s, 110¾. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 103½; Pennsylvania Central, 50¾; Erie, 22⅝; do seconds, 82½; Reading, 19¾.

Refined petroleum, 6¾@6¾d.

PARIS, June 3.—Rentes, 86f 95c.

ANTWERP, June 3.—Refined petroleum, 18½f.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Cotton quiet at 6⅝@6 11-16; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 5,850 bales.

Corn—New western mixed, 4s 7¾d.

Bacon—long clear 35s 6d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, June 3, 1880.

The general market was fairly active this morning, but during the greater part of the afternoon, owing to a heavy shower, business was almost at a stand-still There is no change to-day worthy of special note, except a further advance in eggs, which continue scarce and in good demand. Groceries, provisions and grain are devoid of any new feature.

The following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Flour, Grain and Feed.

Flour, wheat and oats are weak at the decline of yesterday. Corn and rye are steady. Hay and mill feed are unchanged.

FLOUR—Fancy patents (spring and winter wheat) $7 25@8 00; fancy St. Louis (winter), $7 00@7 25; fancy family, (white and amber winter), $6 00@6 25; choice family (choice red winter), $5 75@6 00; XX family (medium winter), $5 50@5 75; extra winters, $3 50@5 00; XXX bakers (Minnesota), $6 00@6 25. XX bakers (Wisconsin), $5 75@6 00. Cornmeal, 55@60c in paper Oatmeal—common brands, $5 50 per barrel; fancy, $8 00@8 25. Rye flour $4 75@5 00.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 14@1 16; amber and mixed $1 12@1 14; rejected 73@78c.

CORN — Yellow shelled 46@47c; high mixed shelled 43@45; ear yellow 50@52; mixed ear 47@49c.

OATS—Prime white 40@41c; mixed do 37@40c.

RYE—firm at 90@92c.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $17 00@18 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $15 00@16 00; upland prairie $13 00@14 00.

MILLFEED—Bran $16 00@17 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $20 00@21 00; brown do. $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $19 00@22 00; cornmeal, in bulk, $20 00@22 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Groceries.

Groceries are still active and unchanged in prices.

Green Coffees.	Per lb.	Teas.	
Fancy Rio	18	Young Hyson	25@ 90
Choice Rio	17	Gunpowder	35@ 90
Prime Rio	16	Imperial	35@ 70
Good Rio	13¼	Japan	30@ 65
Ordinary Rio	12¾	Oolong	28@ 70
Java	25 @28	Souchong	25@ 60
Roasted Coffees.		*Manufactured Tobacco.*	
In papers	17½@20	Stnd bnd's, br'gt.	48@52
In bulk	15½@18	do do mahog'y	45@50
Lower grades	15 @16	do do dark	36@48
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30	Louisville ma'y	48@50
Java, in bulk	27 @30	Richmond br'nds	40@45
Sugars.		Bgh't Cavendish	50@52
Standard A	9¼@	do twist	52@56
Prairie B	8¾@	Natural Leaf	48@58
Ex. C	8¾@	Fine Cut	34@40
Refined yel	7¾@ 8¼	Cut and dry	24@25
Granulated	9¾@10	Gan'ltd smo'g	38@48
Powdered	10¼	*N. O. Molasses.*	
Crushed	10¼	Choice	58
Cut loaf	10¾	Strictly prime	55
Syrups.		Prime	50
Choice maple fv'd	45	Centrifugal	50
Prime " "	43	*Soda.*	
Choice sugar syrup	42	Bi-Carb. k'gs	4¼
Prime " "	41	do as'td pa'rs	6
Good " "	40	do " ¼ "	6¾
Good molasses "	33	Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Spices (whole.)		*Candles.*	
Cloves	39 @40	Star, full w'ht	11¾
Allspice	17 @	Stearine ₱ set	9
Cassia	25 @28	Mould ₱ set	9
Pepper	15½@16	*Rice.*	
Nutmeg	95 @1 00	Rangoon	6¼@6¾
Starch.		Carolina	7¼@8
Gloss	3½@ 7¾	*Salt.*	
Corn starch	6 @ 8½	No. 1, per bbl	$1 20
		Extra, " "	1 30
		Dairy, " "	1 35

Country Produce and Dairy Products

Eggs continue to advance, the demand being greater than the supply. Butter is still weak and not wanted. Cheese is firmer, with an upward tendency in prices. Vegetables continue in fair request.

APPLES—Fancy, $5 00@5 50; choice, $3 00@3 50; medium, $1 00@1 50.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 30@1 40; medium, $1 25@1 35; mixed, $1 15@1 20.

BUTTER—Creamery, 15@17c; choice roll 13@14c; solid packed, 12@14c; common to medium, 8@10c.

CIDER—Quoted at $5 00@8 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 15c; York Goshen 13@13½c, jobbing 12½c at wholesale; Limberger, 13c; new cheese, fine, 9½@10½c; medium to good, 9½c; common, 8@9c.

DRIED FRUITS — Peaches (halves) 8@8¼c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@9c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 31@32c; blackberries, 14@15c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8½c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 14c; in cases, 15c.

HONEY — California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

OLD POTATOES—Early rose, 25@35c ₱ bushel; peachblows, 40@45c; peerless, 30@40c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, per pair, 50@75c; old chickens, per pair, 60@70c; good ducks, 50@60c

NEW POTATOES—Southern white, $4 25@4 50 per barrel; early rose, $4@4 50; Bermudas, $6 00; Florida reds, $5.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 25@4 50 ₱ bushel; timothy, $2 65@2 75 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 00 per bushel.

TALLOW—City, 6c; country, 5c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES —Peas, $1 75@2 ₱ box; string beans, $1 50@2 50; cucumbers, $2 50@3 00 ₱ box; radishes, ₱ dozen, 40@50c; lettuce, ₱ doz., 75c; rhubarb, ₱ dozen, 20@25c; pineapples, ₱ dozen, $2 00@2 25. Strawberries 8@12c per quart. Bermuda Onions $2 75@3 00 ₱ bush; Southern ₱ box, $3 00@3 50; Bermuda tomatoes, 56@75c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c.

Provisions.

There is still no change to note in the provision market. The demand for ham and bacon is good.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9¾	9½
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs	10¾	10½
Do. do. and under	10¾	10½
Extra S. C. shoulders	6¾	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9¾	9½
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11¾	11½
Do. knuckles and rounds	13¾	13½
Do. all flats	10¾	10½
Beef tongues ₱ dozen	$ 6 00	
Bacon, shoulders	8¼	
Do. short rib sides	8	
Do. clear sides	8¼	
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	12 00	
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	12 00	
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	7¾	
Do. do. in half bbls	8¼	
Do. do. in buckets	8¾	
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7¾	

Foreign Fruits, Fish, Wooden-ware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $2 80; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins, $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valencia raisins, 8½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7½c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 40c; do Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12½. Smyrna figs, new, 16c. Brazil nuts, 11c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Topioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $5 50; Messina Oranges, ₱ box, $5 50. Lemons—repacked, $5 50. Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 90c@$1 80. Raspberries, do., $1 50; strawberries, do., $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3-lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 00; tomatoes, do., $1 25; corn, do., $1 30@1 90.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz., $1 75; No. 2 do., $2 00; No. 3 do., $2 25; No. 4 do., $2 50; No. 5 do., $2 75; No. 6 do., $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do., $3 50; No. 5 do., $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do., $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane, $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 52@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODEN WARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz., $8 50; No. 2 tubs ₱ doz., $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz., $6 50; 2-hoop pails ₱ doz., $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz., $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackerel ₱ barrel, $28@40 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $13 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 small mackerel, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $5 50; lake pickerel, $3 50; lake herring, $4 00; George's scodfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring, per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, 90c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 52@57c; mixed, 38@43.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, June 3, 1880.

The market was quiet all day. Opened at 90⅝ and closed at 91¼, without much fluctuation. The closing figures was the highest price of the day. The sales and resales aggregated about 100,000 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—JUNE 3.—Cotton steady at 11 13-16@11 15-16c; futures steady Flour heavy; receipts 15,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $3 50@4 40; common to good $3 90@4 50; good to choice $4 60@7; white wheat extra $4 60@5; extra Ohio $4 75@6 50; St. Louis $4 80@7; Minnesota patent process $6@8 25. Wheat steady; receipts, 225,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 06@1 08½; No. 3 spring $1 09@1 10; ungraded red $1 10¼@1 26; No. 2, $1 29@1 29¾; No. 2 amber $1 27@1 27½; ungraded white $1 20@1 24½; No. 1 do sales of 38,000 bushels at $1 25@1 26½; No. 2 red June, sales of 368,000 bushels at $1 26¼@1 27; July, sales of 112,000 bushels at $1 16@1 16½; August, sales of 16,000 bushels at $1 22 Corn—Demand active; receipts 80,000 bushels; ungraded 52@55½c; No. 2, 54@55c; No. 2 June 50¼; July, 49¼@49½c. Oats firm; receipts, 84,000 bushels; Western mixed 41@42½c; white Western 42@47c. Hay steady and in fair demand at 75@80c. Hops quiet and steady. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 7¼@7½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum quiet and steady; United 90½c; crude 6½@7¾c; refined 7½c. Tallow in fair demand and active at 6@6¼c. Rosin quiet and firm at $1 35@1 42½. Turpentine firm at 26¼c. Eggs stronger at 10@11c. Pork steady; old mess $10 85@10 87½; new mess $11 25@11 50. Beef steady. Cutmeats quiet and firm: long clear 6 ¾c; short clear 7c. Lard stronger; prime steam 6.97½@7.00c. Butter dull at 8@20c. Cheese steady at 10@11½c. Whisky nominally at $1 12@1 15.

PHILADELPHIA — JUNE 3.—Flour—Choice fresh ground Minnesota in good demand at $6; fancy straight, $6 50; Ohio X medium, $5 35; St. Louis X, $5 75. Rye flour, $4 62½. Wheat firmer; Western red and white mixed at depot, $1 23; No. 1 white, $1 25; No. 2 red June $1 26 bid, $1 27 asked; July, $1 14½ bid, $1 14¾ asked; August, $1 10 bid, $1 11½ asked; September $1 09½ bid, $1 11 asked. Corn unsettled; sail mixed at depot 50@50¼c; steamer, 49½c; rejected, 48c; sail mixed June 50¾c bid, 50¾c asked; July 48¾c bid, 49¾c asked; August 50c bid, 50½c asked; September 50½c bid, 51½c asked. Oats unsettled and depressed; No. 1 white, 43c; No. 2, 41@41½c; No. 3, 40c. Provisions quiet. Mess beef, $12. Mess pork, $11 25@11 50. Smoked hams, 10@11c; pickled, 8½@9¾c. Lard, 7¾c. Butter dull and weak; creamery extra, 21@22c; New York and Bradford county, Pennsylvania, extra, 18@20c; Western Reserve extra, 14@15c; good to choice 12@14c. Eggs steady at 12@12½c. Cheese firm; creamery, 11½c; fair to good, 10@11c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at $1 11. Receipts—Flour, 1,300 barrels; wheat, 51,600 bushels; corn, 90,000 bushels; oats, 41,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 25,000 bushels; corn, 10,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE—JUNE 2.—Flour very quiet; Western superfine $3 25@4 00; do. extra $4 25@5 00; do. family $5 25@6 00. Wheat—Western dull and lower; No. 2 Western winter red spot $1 28½; June $1 24; July $1 13½@1 13⅝; August and September $1 10¼@1 10½. Corn—Western higher and dull; Western mixed spot 53c; June 49½@49¾c; July 48¾@49; August 49@49½c; steamer 49½c. Oats firmer; Western white 43@44c; do. mixed 41@42c; Pennsylvania, 43@44c. Rye quiet at 93c. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania $17 00@18 00. Provisions quiet; mess pork $11 25@11 75. Bulkmeats-loose shoulders and clear rib sides, no offerings; do. packed 4⅞@7c. Bacon—shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 7½c. Hams 11@12c. Lard 8c. Butter dull; prime to choice Western packed 11@14c. Eggs weak at 12c. Petroleum dull; no crude offering; refined 7¾c. Coffee firmer; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 13@15½c. Sugar steady; A soft 9½c. Whisky firm at $1 11@1 11¾. Freights to Liverpool per steamer nominal; cotton, 3 1-16d; flour, 2s; grain, 5@6d. Receipts—Flour, 14,209 barrels; wheat, 34,500 bushels; corn, 36,200 bushels; oats, 1,600 bushels; rye, 1,100 bushels. No shipments. Sales—Wheat, 255,600 bushels; corn, 50,200 bushels

CHICAGO — JUNE 3. — Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active, firm and higher. No. 2 red winter $1 04@1 05; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 01¼@1 01½ cash; $1 01½ asked June; 97½c July; 89c August; No. 3, 90½@91c. Corn active, firm and higher at 35½@35¾c cash and June; 35½@36c July; 36¼c August. Oats easier at 30¼c cash; 28¼@28¼c June and July; 23½@23⅝c August. Rye and barley steady and unchanged. Provisions fairly active and a shade higher. Pork $10 20 cash; $10 32½@10 35 July; $10 42½@10 45 August. Lard 6½c cash; 6.55c July; 6.60 August. Bulkmeats in good demand and prices a shade higher. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 08. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 6@6¼c. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 27,000 bushels; corn, 446,000 bushels; oats, 78,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 2,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 181,000 bushels; corn, 687,000 bushels; oats, 82,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS,—JUNE 3. — United States Yards—Hogs weaker at $4 20@4 30; receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 640 head.

MILWAUKEE—JUNE 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened strong and closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 08; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 02½; No. 2, 97c; June 97c; July 98½c; August 90c; No. 3, 86c; No. 4, 79c; rejected 61c. Corn firmer and in fair demand; No. 2, 35½c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 30¾c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 80¾c. Barley firmer and quiet; No. 2 spring 67½c. Provisions quiet and easy; mess pork quiet at $10 20 cash; $10 35 July. Lard—Prime steam 6.50c cash and June; 6.55c July. Hogs steady and firm at $4 10@4 25. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 6½c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels; barley, 2,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,100 barrels; wheat, 201,000 bushels; barley, 4,400 bushels.

BOSTON—JUNE 3.—Flour dull; superfine Western $3 50@4; common extra $4 50@5; Wisconsin extra $4 50@5 25; Minnesota $5 25@7. Winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan $5 25@7; Illinois and Indiana $5 50@6; St. Louis $5 75@6 25; spring wheat patent $6 75@8 25; winter $6 50@7 75. Corn in moderate demand; mixed or yellow 54@57c. Oats in good demand; No. 1 extra white 52c; No. 2 white 46@49; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white 44@45c. Rye $1 05@1 10. Butter—choice creamery 20@22c; common to good 12½@13c. Eggs—Western fresh 10½@11c. Receipts—Flour 7,500 barrels; corn 34,000 bushels; wheat 500 bushels. Shipments—Flour 225 barrels.

LOUISVILLE—JUNE 3.—Cotton dull and unchanged at 11¼c. Flour dull; extra $3 50; extra family $4; A No. 1 $4 50@4 75; choice fancy $5 75@6. Wheat steady at $1 05. Corn firm; No. 2 white 42½@43c; mixed 40½c Oats steady and in fair demand; No. 2 white 36½c; mixed 36¼c. Rye dull; No. 2 at 90c. Hay quiet at $14@17. Pork steady and in good demand at $11@11 25. Lard dull; prime steam 7c. Bulkmeats active, firm and higher at 4.12½@6 45@6.90c. Bacon quiet at $4 80@7 05@7 50. Sugar cured hams steady at 9¼@10¼c. Whiskey firm at $1 06.

TOLEDO—JUNE 3.—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1 12; amber Michigan $1 16; No. 2 red Wabash spot $1 16; June $1 13¼; July $1 01; No. 3 red Wabash $1 11½; Western amber $1 15; No. 2 red mixed $1 14. Corn steady; high mixed 40½c; No. 2, 40½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 33¼c. Close—Wheat dull; No. 2 red Wabash and June $1 13, July $1 00¾. Receipts—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; corn, 118,000 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels; Shipments—Wheat, 43,000 bushels; corn, 140,000 bushels; oats, none.

CINCINNATI—JUNE 3.—Cotton firm at 11¼c. Flour dull and lower; family $4 75@5; fancy unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; No. 2, 40@40¼c. Oats steady; No. 2, 34@35c. Rye dull at 84@85c. Barley scarce and nominal; No. 2 fall $1; extra No. 3, do 97c. Pork strong and higher at $10 62½; held at $10 75. Lard quiet at 6½c. Bulkmeats strong and higher at 4.20@6.35c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 06. Butter dull and unchanged.

OSWEGO—JUNE 3.—Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn—Western mixed 51@52c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—JUNE 3.—Cotton goods more active in first hands and there is improved undertone in the market. Prints very quiet. Lawns, Ginghams and Buntings in steady demand and firm. Clothing, woolens quiet and steady. Flannels in high demand. Foreign goods quiet.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, Wednesday June 2.

The general stock market for the week ending with to-day has only been fair. Prices remained unchanged with the exception of those on sheep, which have fallen since our last report. The receipts of live stock were not very heavy, but in nearly every instance were up to the demand. Shipping was also exceedingly light. Throughout the week there was a good attendance of buyers, and sales were made in a satisfactory manner both to the seller and buyer. Every evening found the pens pretty well cleared. The cooler weather has had no material effect upon the market. Eastern and Western advices were favorable.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnished THE POST the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle have been comparatively light this week and the quality was mostly common to medium. The market was quite fair for those grades but very dull for heavy shipping grades. We quote as follows:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$4 75@4 90
Good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4 40@4 70
Good, 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 00@4 25
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 55@4 00
Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs	3 00@3 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 25@3 75
Fresh cows per head	$20 00@40 00

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep for the week was fully equal to the demand and the market was dull. Prices were somewhat lower than those prevailing last week. Selling slow at the following quotations:

Extra, 110 lbs. to 125 lbs	$4 50@5 00
Good, 95 lbs. to 100 lbs	4 10@4 25
Fair, 80 lbs. to 90 lbs	3 30@3 80
Common, 65 lbs. to 75 lbs	2 50@3 00
Lambs	5@6c

HOGS.

The market was slow but a little firmer in tone in sympathy with the reports from the Central Yards, an advance having been established there within the past day or two. Quotable in a retail way at 4 60@4 85, gross.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, June 4, 1880.

CATTLE—There were no cattle on the market to-day.

HOGS—The receipts of hogs were light. Yorkers $4 30@4 44; tops $4 50@s 60.

SHEEP—The receipts of sheep were light. Market $3 50 to $4 25.

CHICAGO—JUNE 3.—The *Drover's Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; shipments, 4,100 head; opened weak but became more active and ruled firmer; mixed packing, $4 10@4 25; choice heavy, $4 30@4 45; light, $4 17@4 35.

Cattle—Receipts 4,100 head; shipments, 2,000 head; firm and strong; natives, $3 90@4 75, chiefly $4 20@4 40; Western, $3 80@4 20; grass Texans, $3 20; butchers', $2 35@3 80; stockers and feeders, $3 10@4 20; good active movement throughout; all sold.

Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 200 head; firm and active at $3@4 50. Lambs, $2 50@3.

NEW YORK—JUNE 3.—Beeves—Receipts 240 head; fresh arrivals exclusively for exportation. No business in cattle pens. Dressed beef steady at 6¼@7½c. Shipments 230 head live cattle; 520 quarters beef; 100 carcasses mutton; 130 dressed hogs.

Sheep—Receipts 6,900 head; sheep a trifle easier at $3 50@5 85 per 100 lbs; very poor to strictly prime lambs comparatively scarce; prices advanced to 6¼@6¾c for common Kentucky stock.

Swine—Receipts 1,500 head; none offered alive; market nominal; range $4 50@5 00 per hundred pounds.

BALTIMORE, MAY 31.—Cattle market slow; prices ½c off; very best, $5 00@5 50; first quality, $4 00@5 00; medium, $3 37½@4 00; ordinary, $2 75@3 25; most sales at $4 75@5 25. Receipts, 1,866 head; sales, 1,052 head.

Swine—Fair supply and moderate demand; quotations, $5